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VOL. IV NO. 64 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
19th March	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Nagova ..	7000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia. ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
9th March	Nagoya ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
24th ,,	Namur . ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin . ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara . ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
18th Mar.	Dwarka ..	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail.
18th ,,	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct
21st ,,	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
9th April	Dilwara ..	East Africa via Mormugao.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi.	3773	7th March	17th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano ..	5348	20th March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	30th March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	3rd April	15th April.
Yeboshi Maru.	S. Kishimoto	4098	14th April	26th April
Penang Maru .	S. Muradzumi	5280	17th April	29th April.
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	1st May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki ..	9th March	18th March
Kunajiri Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th ,,	18th ,,

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool &.. ..	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

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The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28rd ,, ,,
SS. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Essilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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£3-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
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ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

A week stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes as good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D 4

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

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B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala. Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED

WANTED an experienced and trained Irrigation SURVEYOR, on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Apply to the DIWAN, Dhar State. 1004

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mansil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED.—Wholesale dealers or Agents for the famous "Lotus Brand" Mango-preserves—fresh, delicious cheap. Liberal terms. Preserving Co., Malda, Bengal. 3472

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Written application with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to be sent to Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3491

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

MASINA HOSPITAL.—Wanted immediately two fully TRAINED STAFF NURSES holding Midwifery diploma. Apply with copies of testimonials to Miss COWLISHAW, Acting Matron and LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 3477

WANTED CHEAP—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order.
Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3473

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of 2nd ASST. MASTER at the Talukdari Girasia School, Wadhwan Camp. Vernacular Gujrati. Salary Rs. 60—5—75, by biennial increments. Provident Fund. Preference given to a trained graduate. Apply with copies of testimonials to—SUPERINTENDENT. 3497

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a GUARDIAN and TUTOR to an Indian Nobleman's son. The salary of the post will be from Rs. 75 p m. upwards.
The candidate should be either a graduate or a Master of Arts of the Bombay University, should have sound knowledge of English and Latin or French, should be refined in manners and should be a sportsman. He will be expected to train up the boy for his advanced education in England. A gentleman having previous experience of this kind of work will be preferred.
Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 31st of March, 1916.
In case of an intended appointment a personal interview will be required.

D. V. DHARKER.
Personal Assistant to the Minister.
Dewas Raj 2, Central India
Dewas Raj 2
Dated the 11th. March., 1916. 3494

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One pair English hackney carriage HORSES (mare and gelding). Age eleven off. Bays, 15.3; very smart.
Two IRISH HUNTERS. One gelding, brown, age nine off, 16 hands. One mare brown, age eight off, height 14.3. Selling to make room. Apply for particulars to the STABLE SUPERINTENDENT, Baroda. 3486

SHOES AT RIDICULOUS PRICES.—Must be sold to clear stock prior to removal. 217 pairs Gents Black Box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes bark tanned soles screwed on, toe capped, medium fi and toe, linen lined. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 only.
Further reduced to Rs. 3 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.
The CHROME LEATHER, CO. Madras. 612—7

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FOR SALE—FIRE-ENGINE, 12 h.p., by Shand Mason and Co., in good working order. Apply to COTTON MANAGER, Colaba. 3476

FINEST EVAPORATED APPLE AND PEAR RINGS at Rs. 7 per 8 lbs. or Rs 2 per 2 lbs. by V. P. Post all charges included. Apply to A. H. LEE.
Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. 3495

B. S. A. 4½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE three speed countershaft, full chain or chain-belt drive Palmers, lamp horn costs Rs. 1,150. Orders executed in rotation B. S. A. side cars also received. Comparing sterling prices with others, it is far cheaper. Send for full particulars. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay. 3496

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 104C

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of Queen's Mansions, Office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3498

TO LET—Shop now of Sincera Watch Co., opposite Floral Fountain. Splendid show and locality. Rent Rs. 400. Apply on premises, "S," 361, Hornby Road. 3500

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET.—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No 3 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance, Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA. Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1916, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
D. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 22nd February 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 15th March to 30th March 1916 both days inclusive. 3390

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LEACH & WEBORNY beg to inform their customers, that owing to the War and the consequent inability to guarantee the satisfactory dyeing of Dress Fabrics, etc. they have decided to discontinue their Dyeing Department from this date.
This will not affect the Cleaning Department, which will be continued as heretofore.
125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Poona and Busra.
8th March 1916. 3437.

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1032 of 1910.

HARIVALLABHDAS KASIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
v.
KANYALAL JEYNARAYEN and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1915, and the Judge's Order dated the 9th day of January, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court on the premises on Thursday, the 16th day of March, 1916, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Sheth together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 553 square yards or thereabouts (less the area recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality for set back being about 50 square yards) situate on the East side of Shaikh Memon Street or Khara Kuwa Road in the Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188 and Street Nos. 345 to349 (1), (2), (3), and 351 to 355 and bounded on or towards the North by the house formerly belonging to Ambaram Jara but now to Kesserbai daughter of Khimji Bhawan on or towards the South by the part of the wall of the house formerly belonging to Jessiram Shivlal but now to Nanabhai Bejanji Choksey on or towards the East by passage formerly belonging to Sorabji Rustomji and Kharshedbai his wife but now to Doseabhai Rustomji Choksi and on or towards the West by the Shaikh Memon Street aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1916.
(Sd.) K. F. MODY,
3269 Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GABULDAS DAYABHOY PAYMASTER has contracted to sell to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.
ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of New Sonapur Lane (Lohar Street) without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 148 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1149, New No. 6875, Old Survey No. 1224, and New Survey No. 8257 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2808 and Street Nos. 331-32 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the property of Khursedji Pestonji Kalapesi but now of Dhobi Ramji on or towards the West by the property of Framji Sorabji Wadia on or towards the North by the New Sonapur Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Shapurji and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor Gabuldas Dayabhai Paymaster.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 14th day of March 1916. 3492

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 23rd March 1916, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 24th February, 1916. 3480

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 150 of 1916.

Re: SONI PURSHOTAM MALJI and SONI BHAGWANDAS LAXMANDAS, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, lately carrying on business under the name and style of Purshotam Malji, at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, adjudged In solvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed SONI PURSHOTAM MALJI and SONI BHAGWANDAS LAXMANDAS have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section 1X of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon. Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1916.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 15th March, 1916. 3499

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI, of 1882
and
In the matter of the TRICUMDAS MILLS Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).
R. D. SETHNA, Esqr. ..... Official Liquidator

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a Judge's Order made by the Hon. the Sitting Judge in Chambers herein and dated the 9th day of March, 1916, a seventh and final dividend at the rate of 7½ pies in the rupee upon the debts and claims against the above company allowed by the Official Liquidator to its creditors and claimants has been declared and made payable on and after the 23rd day of March 1916, at the office of the Liquidator of the Company in Saboo Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. except Sundays and Court Holidays.
All creditors of the above company should apply to the Official Liquidator for payment of the amounts payable to them in respect of their claims. Such of the creditors of the above Company as have not applied for payment of the Dividends already declared should apply for such payment forthwith.
Notice is also hereby given that in default of such creditors applying for payment of such Dividends at the time and place above mentioned on or before the 30th day of April, 1916, and surrendering all such bills securities promissory notes deposit receipts or other vouchers as may be in their possession on the strength of which their respective claims are allowed the amount of such unclaimed dividends will as soon thereafter as may be convenient be handed over to the Accountant-General of Bombay and any application for payment of such unclaimed Dividends by the creditors of the above Company should after such date be made to the said Accountant-General and after the said date the Official Liquidator shall take steps to finally dissolve the above company.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1916.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. R. D. SETHNA, the Official Liquidator of the Tricumdas Mills Co. Ld., (In Liquidation).
3501

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai DINBAI, widow and administratrix of EDULJI TEHMULJI BARIA, the property hereinunder described. ALL persons who may have any right title, interest, claim, or demand into upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 33, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right title, interest, claim, or demand and ALL such right, title, interest, claim or demand if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVEMENTIONED.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension Tax Tenure together with the messunge tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and two-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 713, Old Survey No. 1/17 and New Survey No. 8409 and bearing Municipal C Ward No. 2831 and Street No. 382 Lohar Street and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the said Lohar Street on or towards the South by the passage and the House of Jehangir Haiwai, on or towards the East by the House of Mancherji and Khershedji Dadabhai Bhownagree and on or towards the West by Sorabji Suntoke Lane and which said premises have been in the possession of the vendor and occupation of her tenants.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1916:
DUBASH & Co.,
3493 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 16th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Humum Street next to Messrs. Dukes' Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale), the very valuable high class substantial and neatpolished household and office teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, sideboards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganized artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens-single and double and Panel door almyrahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, glassware, etc., etc.
The property of an English gentleman proceeded Home including that of others.
The above is on view.
By order of the concerned:—
1 brougham carriage with red horse in good condition.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND MARCH, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March 1916 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "Cooper's House," Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome neat modern and French polished English-made furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, tables with electric lights, hat stands, book cases, big partition screen, handsome perambulator, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, phonograph, sewing machine, hall lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of Rutherford. Esq.
One English lady's buggy in excellent condition, and very little used.
Catalouges will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DYES AND CHEMICALS MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FAST ANILINE COLOURS AND CHEMICALS OF MESSRS. FARBEN FABRIKEN BAYER AND CO., BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRIC CO., ANILINE ALIZARINE AND CO. AND OTHERS, GUARANTEED WITH ORIGINAL PACKINGS.

Under instructions from the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th and SATURDAY, the 25th days of March, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following dyes, etc.:—
Sulphur colours of Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick make.
20 casks 2,072 lbs. Kryogine yellow RX powder.
Aniline colours of Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co.'s make.
3 casks 336 lbs. Alizarine VII A 20 per cent. paste.
3 casks 336 lbs. Alizarine PGD 20 per cent. paste.
1 cask 112 lbs. Purpurine 20 per cent. paste.
3 casks 336 lbs. Alizarine Indigo Blue paste.
1 cask 112 lbs. Alizarine Yellow C 20 per cent. paste.
3 casks 336 lbs. Gallocianine F paste.
3 casks 300 lbs. Mordant Yellow R powder.
2 casks 224 lbs. Mordant Yellow G powder.
1 cask 112 lbs. Gallocyamine D paste.
1 cask 112 lbs. Anthrosine Brown D paste.
2 casks 224 lbs. Alizarine Maroon paste.
1 cask 112 lbs. Alizarine Chrome Black paste.
Colours fast to Bleaching of Badische Aniline and Soda Fabricks maks.
3 casks 302 lbs. Parnitri Aniline powder.
1 cask 112 lbs. Nitrosamine Red paste.
1 cask 110 lbs. Printing Black powder.
1 cask 28 lbs. Toluders.
5 casks 550 lbs. Printing Blue powder.
9 casks 936 lbs. Alphanphthalamine Claret in pieces.
Chemicals of Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrick's make.
3 drums 306 lbs. Liquor Amonia.
3 casks 672 lbs. Brown Sugar lead.
3 casks 336 lbs. White Sugar lead.
1 cask 208 lbs. Acetate of Copper.
2 casks 220 lbs. Acetate of Chrome.
2 jars 228 lbs. Acetate of Tin.
2 jars 185 lbs. Acetine J.
2 cases 160 lbs. Citric Acid.
1 case 140 lbs. Egg Albumon.
1 cask 247 lbs. Zinc Acetate powder.
1 cask 70 lbs. Borax.
4 cases 430 lbs. Oxalic Acid.
3 cases 308 lbs. Rongolli C.
13 jars 390 lbs. Tin Crystals.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approving security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and in the matter of Jimbabai, daughter of Abdul Rahim Haji Ebrahim, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant a minor under the age of 18 years.

Under instructions from Messrs. Munchershaw and Narmadashanker, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above matter by the High Court, of Bombay and in pursuance of the order dated the 19th day of February, 1916, made therein, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms in Bank Street Fort the undermentioned gold and silver ornaments, viz:—
Gold Ornaments, such as ekdanya, Jadav tulsipat, Cutch jarmer, jumnu, motimala, chid, mandlia, har with manj, gold mandlia, danitiklo, hansali, Jadav chhokhi toda with lakh, kanian with lakh farun, Jadav hasar, patli, Jadav vindo hathali, kada, Jadav patli, Jadav kanful, jadav siri, small jadav kanful, katak fashion siri, plain siri, danitiklo, rings, ruby pearl and turquoise rings jadav jantania, hirasinkli, putalo, gold ear-rings jadav bundha, plain bundha, nandali, sari sankli, jadav sankli, patta, jadav jumak jadav siri, gok, plain nose siri, jadav debu, gold buttons with sankli, ear-rings, hirasankli putli, watch chains; imitation emeralds and rubies in silver box, pearl kada, gold pieces, loose small pearls and spectacles.
Silver ornaments, such as toda, paniar, athsia, ger janjar, farun, glasses, cups, gulabdani, thalo, gini, dabli sumdani, huok and jumkho.
Full payment in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the ornaments will be on view 5 days before the sale.
For printed particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the said Messrs. Munchershaw and Narmadashanker, solicitors, at their office in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Mar. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
SUPERB PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Splendid 3 reel Drama
"THE HEART OF A MOTHER."
The story of a young Frenchman's secret marriage which he discloses to his mother before he goes to the front. In order to get money to support the young wife she steals from her husband. The final reconciliation is graphically portrayed.
THREE REAL LAUGHTER-MAKERS:
"A SHORT ENGAGEMENT."
A young man's dodge to gain his rich uncle's approval of marriage with one young lady when he had set his heart on his wedding another.
"THE TENACIOUS SUITOR."
How a charming widow was, after many efforts, ensnared into falling in love with a determined bachelor.
"A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY."
A man is requested, as a last request, to marry an old man's niece. Believing the girl to be penniless he passes her on to a friend, but when he finds that she is rich he is unable to win back her love.
also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
FIRST NEW ZEALANDER V. C.
SNIPING GERMANS.
TEAMS OF ALASKAN DOGS.
TRANSPORTING WOUNDED IN THE VOSGES.
LATEST AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT ON HER FINAL TEST.
PERSONS DESIROUS OF LEARNING THE ARTS OF CRIMINALS WILL ABSTAIN FROM ATTENDING CINEMA SHOWS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BECAUSE THEY WILL BE DISAPPOINTED IN NOT FINDING THERE ANYTHING TO INTEREST THEM
Prices: Re. 1-8; 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

SKATING RINK.
Daily session as usual
Saturday afternoon Children's matinee.
SATURDAY, 18th MARCH
DANCING & SKATING
SATURDAY, 25th March
SPORTS ON SKATES.
SATURDAY, 8th APRIL
SKATING & DANCING.
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
All competitors can compete for prizes whether on or without skates.
Skating Carnival. 9 to 10-30 p.m.
Dancing Carnival, 10-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m

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THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—

"The biggest and best Serial yet."

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IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly. POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Friday, 17th March.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45

Maurice E. Bandman presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN!

The World Master of Modern Magic.

GOLDIN is the greatest magician of the age and the quickest.
GOLDIN is the originator of 90 per cent of the greatest modern illusions.
GOLDIN was the personal friend of H. M. King Edward, and was visited 4 times in 8 nights at the Palace Theatre, London, by his Majesty.

The great spectacular pantomime entitled :—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

Commencing Friday 17th March—2 Performances Daily!

PRICES.—At 9-45 p. m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8. At 6-30 p. m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4 PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

SHOWING THIS WEEK

Seventh Instalment

THE BROKEN COIN

Prize drawings—

27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instant

One Class Every Day.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Tele. No. 1266.

LAST WEEK.

Only 2 performances! Only 2 performances!

THE

GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI

PATRONIZED BY

H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.

Will perform in Marathi 2 performances only

AT

BOMBAY THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Enroute to Belgaum.

Saturday, 18th March 1916

AT 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)

The Masterpiece Play

'VIDYAHARANA.'

Sunday, 19th March, 1916

AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

The Welknown Play

'MRICHHAKATIKA.'

No repetition of plays this time.

Admission fees Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1, As. 12 & 8.

The Tickets may be had at Mandali's residence in Divecha Building (old Sevasadan office), opposite Nanashankershet's Temple, Tardev (from to-day).

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD.

RIPON THEATRE

will present

On account of the Holi holidays have consented to again stage

On Saturday, 18th March, 1916 At 9 P. M. (S.T.)

AND

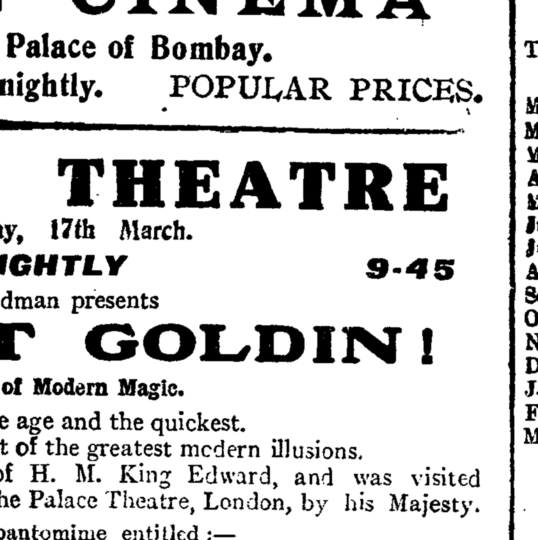
On Sunday, 19th March, 1916 At 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

The Popular New Urdu Sangit Drama

TAJEWAPHA.

One thing is sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT.



TENNIS BALLS.

Ayer's Championship, Slazenger's ,, ,, Hard Coml. — Rs. 10/8 a dozen.

Davis' ,, 10/4

We stock in big lots.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT.

Mahamadi Mahal.

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle .. ,, 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle.. .. ,, 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra.

P. S.—When buying see the name carey. In OTTO DILBAHAR.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO

Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free.

Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy.
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C 5

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, March 14th.

				Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..			10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.				3,500
,, Sales of East Indian	..			..
,, Imports ..	..	..		14,000
Mid. Americans	..	..	..	7.86+9
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	..	11.76+5
New York 11 a.m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	..	May	..	11.90+21
	..	July	..	12.10+22
New Orleans 10 a.m	..	May	..	11.75+24
	..	July	..	11.96+23

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 14th.

Total Imports 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	7.67	
March-April	7.66	
April-May	7.65	
May-June	7.64	+9
June-July	7.63	
July-Aug.	7.61	
Aug.-Sept.	7.52	
Sept.-Oct.	7.39	
Oct.-Nov.	7.35	+8
Nov.-Dec.	7.32	
Dec.-Jan.	7.29	
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	
Feb.-Mar.	7.27	+7
Mar.-April	7.26	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 14th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close
March	7.65	7
March April	7.64	7
April-May	7.63	7
May-June	7.63	8
June-July	7.61	7
July-Aug.	7.60	8
Aug.-Sept	7.51	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.37	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.33	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.30	5
Dec-Jan.	7.27	5
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	5
Feb.-March	7.25	5
Mar.-April	7.25	6

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	11.63+3
May	11.76+2
July	11.89+2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

M.G. Bengal Good	.. 5.75	
,, ,, Fully Good	.. 5.90	
,, ,, Fine ..	.. 6.05	
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good	.. 6.19	
,, ,, Fully Good	.. 6.33	
,, ,, Fine ..	.. 6.40	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	.. 6.20	
,, ,, Fine	.. 6.50	+5
M.G. Broach, Good ..	.. 7.50	
,, ,, Fully Good	.. 7.65	
,, ,, Fine ..	.. 7.80	
,, Scinde Good	.. 5.70	
,, ,, Fully Good	.. 5.85	
,, ,, Fine	.. 6.00	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York May	11.94+17
Futures at New York July	12.14+19
Spot Cotton at New York	11.90+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.60 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	11.78+21
Futures at New Orleans July	11.98+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.76-10
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅝

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Mar. 14th.

The Manchester Market is quiet but firm.

The demand for Cloths is sluggish especially for India.

The tone of the Yarns is hardening with slow demand.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot 27 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛	Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅛	
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
,, 7 day market loans	4½	

The sum of £50,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Mar. 13th

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Sellers. 79/6—3d.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta March-April. Unchanged	18/9	
August-October	17/6—3d	
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi March-April. Unchanged	18/10½	
August-October	17/7½	—3d.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April	20/6	
Aug.-Oct.	19/3	
Fine White Java, C. & Bombay and Karachi Mar.-April.	20 7½	
Aug.-Oct.	19/4½	

Tone.—Quiet.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. A 5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 15.

The market to-day opened steady with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 286 and remained steady. Some business was done in G. Broach April delivery at Rs. 286½ a Japan House being the buyer.

At Colaba prices issued and G. Broach declined to Rs. 284½.

Ready cotton is in poor demand:—

We quote:—
G. Broach 284½.
F. G. Bengal 215.
F. K./Akola March 261.
F. K/Akola May, 267.

Messrs. PATEL BROS', MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G	Good	Delivery
M. G. Broach	287/8	..	284½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	225	—	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	126	215	—	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	220/1	—	—	,,
M. G. Khandesh	248	235	—	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	274	—	—	,,
M. G. Nagpore	274	—	—	,,
M. G. Akola Khgm.	259/0	—	—	,,
Do.	265	—	..	May 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	—	—	—	..
M. G. Broach	284	—	..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns	—	—	289/0	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	—	—	297/8	,,
H. G. Miraj	..	..	319	,,
H. G. Compta	—	—	313	,,
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	—	317	,,

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-16	1914-15		Difference.
Khandesh	294,642	168,601	pl.	126,041
Central India	108,303	62,745	pl.	45,558
Barsi & Nagar	196,730	82,583	pl.	114,147
Berar	530,944	291,120	pl.	239,824
Central Provinces	134,504	156,226	—	21,722
Compta & Dharwar	55,601			
Northrs-Westerns.	34,714	35,074	pl.	77,167
Coconada.	10,593			
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	11,333			
Dhollera..	56,610	32,724	pl.	23,886
Broach	104,407	28,033	pl.	76,374
Rajputana	49,221			
N. W. Prov.	279,798	327,451	pl	159,890
Sind-Punjab.	158,322			
Persian	425	144	pl	281
American	....	134	—	134
Egyptian	634	447	pl.	187
Other Sorts	2,081	881	pl	1,200
Total	2,028,862	1,186,163	pl.	842,699

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th March, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	224	..	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	240	228	216	..	Ready
	..	227	215	..	Mar.
	..	232	..	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	219	209	..	Ready
	..	217	207	..	Mar
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	250	236	..	Ready
	..	243	234	..	Mar.
	..	252	..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	250	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	282	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	260	252	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	262	253	..	Ready & May
	..	267	..	..	May
Oomrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	263	253	..	Ready & May
	..	266	..	..	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.	..	264	255	..	Ready
	..	266	..	..	May
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	257	..	Ready
	..	270	..	..	May
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	274	..	..	Ready
	..	275	265	..	May
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	274	265	..	Ready
	..	274	..	..	May
Broach (M.G.	..	286	283	..	Ready
	..	284	281	..	March
	..	289	..	284½	April
	..	291	..	..	May
Surat (M.G.)	..	317	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	250	238	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	288	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	320	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	302	April/May
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	292	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	316	April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	323	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms, i.e." inclusive of 8 annas per vale of [illegible] allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m on 14th March 1916:—

Cotton	19,823	Bales.
Wheat	28,629	cwts.
Linseed	7,266	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,436	,,
Ginjellyseed	14,879	,,
Poppyseed	7	,,
Groundnuts	7,606	,,
Castorseed	15,092	,,
Rice	128,039	,,
Myrabollams	9,174	,,
Cottonseed	25,230	,,
Mowraseed	655	,,
Gram	2,379	,,
Joowar	9,024	,,
Barley	773	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Mar. 15th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45	0	0	6	8	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44	8	0	6	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bargla	44	0	0	6	7	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	8	0	6	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	5	0	6	11	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	6	0	7	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	13	0	8	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	8	0	7	14	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	45	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	44	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Black	40	0	0	....		
Poppyseed, White	7	6	0	7	14	0
Groundnuts	43	8	0	....		
Mowraseed	4	4	0	4	8	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May	6	2	6			
Linseed May	8	3	6			

Castorseed.
Ready .... Rs. 7-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ...... Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt
Cottonseed .... Rs. 25 B. T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .... 1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail .... 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward .... 1s. 4 3-32d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward .... 1s. 4 7-16d. April.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready .... 1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m.s. do. 195
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 142
Do. Shanghai 194½
60 d-s. Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-4-0
Australian Do.	25-14-0
Bombay Do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be steady to-day and a further rise was recorded specially in Swadeshi and Central India Mill shares.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares for April delivery Davids improved to Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai kept firm at Rs. 468½, Standards at Rs. 1,150, Madhavji after touching Rs. 1,360 closed at Rs. 1,355.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,667½ and Central India after touching Rs. 2,240 closed at Rs. 2,235.

Currimbhai advanced to Rs. 260, Crescent to Rs. 120 and Finlays to Rs. 250.

Bombay Cottons changed hands at Rs. 182½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 138. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 435 to Rs. 440.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 245 in the morning, but afterwards declined to Rs. 239.

Sara Sirarganj Railway shares were placed at Rs. 95.

Alcock and Ashdown shares were placed at Rs. 508 in the morning and subsequently at Rs. 515.

Gujarat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 98 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 572½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 80.8.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 93 3/6.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th March, 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England)

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th March, 1916.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P Rly ..	24,14,600	4,73,28,655
A. D. C. Rly. ..	65,100	13,33,298
B. K. Rly ..	4,400	1,06,063
C. B. Rly. ..	7,500	1,84,583
Total ..	24,91,600	4,89,52,599
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th March 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	13,38,297	3,76,63,927
A. D. C. Rly. ..	72,616	15,30,013
B. K. Rly. ..	4,237	61,330
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	19,15,150	3,92,55,270
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 5,76,303	+ 96,64,728
A. D. C. Rly.	— 7,516	— 1,96,715
B. K. Rly.	+ 163	+ 44,733
C. B. Rly.	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th March, 1916. ..	15,000	2,68,011
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th March, 1915 ..	6,415	1,47,461
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 8,585	+ 1,20,550

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 11th March, 1916. ..	1,800	26,837
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th March, 1915. ..	1,453	25,405
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 347	+ 1,432

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st January 1916.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 15.

Glenfruin Mackness Basra

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 15.

Castalia Kelso Liverpool
Cornith Reed Liverpool

The following vessel entered the docks for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer Kirin Maru for Kobe.

March 15.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles left Liverpool on the evening of 11th instant (outward bound).

S. S. Glenfruin:—The steamer Glenfruin, 2,026 tons, Captain S. R. Mackness, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Basra, which port she left on the 7th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain W. Kelso, left Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Corinth:—The steamer Corinth, 2,366 tons, Captain J. Reid, left Bombay harbour on Wednesday for Havre and Liverpool, with a general cargo on board.

Wednesday, 15th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Moyori Maru........Taniguchi..........N. Y. Kaisha
B. Arabis ....Candlish ....W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Benvenue......Addison ....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Shnikoku Maru......Kuchiki..............O. S. Kaisha
G. Sabarmati.....................................B. S. N. Co
M. Bahrein..............Bonnett..............T. M. & Co
P. Tottenham............Oliver..................T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri...B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Polglass Castle......Jones ....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Akbar..................Murch..................T. M. & Co
7 Montebello............Carlo..................M. Italiana
8 Kirin Maru............Sasaki..............N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Ormara.........Maclean..............B. I. S. N. Co
15 Dwarka................Prince..................M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur..................Collyer..............P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Jahangir...............Lewis ....T. M. & Co
5 Caledonia.............Dowell ....P. & O. Co
6 Olympia...............Andrews..........W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Malay Maru...........Marumoto..........O. S. Kaisha

M. W. D. D.

Ellora...M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Glenfruin...............Mackness...........................
Rotti.....................Benthem....................T.M. & Co
Tokei Maru.............Sato.........................T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 41 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 70 bales wool, H. S. Janmahomed; 55 bales wool, A. Meyer; 23 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 50 bales wool, J. Rajumal; 30 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 185 cwts. casein, N. C. Gheewalla and Co.; 625 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.; 3,000 cwts. saltpetre, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia (s) 15 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 150 bales cotton yarn, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 1,995 cwts. ginjelly seed, K. M. Nathoo; 2,542 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo; 9,396 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia (s) 454 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

Polglass Castle (s) 4,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 30 cases bristles, Allen Brothers; 19 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 4 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Son; 42 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2 bales calf skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 3 bales sheep skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1 bale kid skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 7 bales calf skins, R. M. Kooka; 8 bales calf skins, N. Kassam; 40 cwts. cuttle fish, M. A. Kayum; 15 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 1 bale woollen carpets, King King and Co.

Tottenham (s) 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 400 bales cotton fly, K. Devchand and Co.; 999 cwts. groundnuts, M. B. Kaisha; 195 cwts. turmuric, M. Jafferbhoy; 199 cwts. Colombo roots, M. Jafferbhoy; 20 cwts. ajwan seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 503 cwts. mustard seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 454 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 425 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 188 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy.

Arabis (s) 547 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 75 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 670 cwts. saltpetre, S. Rowji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Namur (s) 677 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kirin Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Suraimal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Namur (s) 842 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Namur (s) 200 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 950 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 213 cwts. corn yarn, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Namur (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 250 bales cotton yarn, K. Devchand and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Moyori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

IMPORTS.

Mar. 15.

S. S. Ormara from Moulmein, Agents M. M. & Co.:—4 pieces elephant tusks, 95,274 bags rice.

S. S. Namur from Shanghai, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—620 cases silk piece goods, 487 cases camphor, 215 casks alumina, 110 casks almumium sulphate, 385 casks sulphate of iron, 50 casks soda sulphate, 852 casks cement, 6 cases cycles, 22 cases soap, 10 cases glass globes, 72 cases glass beads, 2 cases nickle oil, 200 crates, 1 case bottles, 93 cases glass tumbler, 345 cases glass chimney, 11 cases walking stick, 21 cases silk yarn, 5 cases saddle, 2 cases mirror, 205 rolls, 21 bales matting, 3 cases spectacles, 239 cases porcelainware, 134 bags damer bater, 22 cases dyes, 882 bags sago flour, 2 cases gambier, 1 case ginger, 3,172 bags peas, 217 bags beans, 229 baes raw silk, 660 pieces, 316 bundles planks, 11,674 bags sugar, 200 chests, 1,784 packages, 388 cases tea, 22 cases rubber goods, 135 cases enamelware, 25 cases

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

nickleware, 25 cases vegetable wax, 21 cases cotton yarn, 5 cases lacqueredware, 10 cases antimonyware, 72 cases cotton goods, 16 cases silk and cotton goods, 490 chests fire-crackers, 8 bags walnuts, 1 case provisions, 269 cases preserves, 10 cases munsil, 216 cases glass bangles, 900 rolls earthenware, 50 cases cassia, 10 bags tapioca flour, 255 cases pine apples, 26 cases groceries, 334 cases canned fruit, 2 cases canned salamon, 400 crates biscuits, 63 crates roofing, 200 cases grapes, 1 case umbrellas, 5 packages bamboo sticks, 50 bags, 3 cases mixomica, 5 bundles gunnies, 1 bundle zinc scraps, 11 bags pepper, 17 cases, 28 bags cardamoms, 3,256 bags rice, 45 cases, 92 packages bengamin, 470 bags betelnuts, 1 box malaca canes, 200 slabs tin.

S. S. Mooltan from London Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.—37 bars silver, 1 box bar gold, 2 boxes gold coins and bar, 30 bales cotton, 1 box pearls, 4 boxes 1 case gold and silver coins 1 case medicine, 1 case hams, 1 case marmalade.

S. S. Kirin Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha, 697 casks cement, 194 cases cottons, 466 bags starch, 229 cases camphor, 16 cases umbrella furniture, 3 cases mirrors, 74 bundles brass circles 2 bags ammonia sulphate, 5 bags nitrate of soda, 1 bag potassium sulphate, 18 bales ningpo cloth, 5 cases jeans, 47 bales cotton shirting, 226 bales cotton drill, 11 bales cotton sheeting, 2 cases woollen yarn, 1 case twine 2 cases canvas, 5 bales cotton, 87 cases silk yarn, 202 cases porcelainware, 3 cases hair oil, 6 cases rubber goods, 4 cases perfumery, 360 cases beer, 25 cases clock, 1 case ichthyol, 1,000 bags sugar, 6 pieces sleepers, 410 coils rope, 15 cases super phospate, 1 case cotton duck, 1 case silk piece goods, 28 cases bottles, 34 cases soap, 5 cases canned goods, 125 cases glass chimney, 60 cases glass bangles, 4 cases cotton quilt, 67 cases cotton yarn, 13 packages 543 pieces planks, 4 cases bamboo sticks, 13 bales jaconet, 2 cases spectacles, 30 casks soy, 6 casks miso, 137 crates codd bottles, 400 cane red lead, 10 bags dextrine, 44 cases 1,200 rolls earthenware, 109 slabs refined tin, 6 cases mace, 420 bags coffee, 1,000 bags sago flour, 75 bales hemp, 100 cases tea, 90 cases matting, 15 cases sulphate of copper, 12 bundles bamboo sticks, 220 cases preserves, 1 box dried fruits, 2 cases groceries, 1 box pickled fish, 3 cases canned vegetable.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Mr. Narayan Varma in Gujarati on "Some Pretty Verses from an Urdu Saint." Hall of the Theosophical Society 6 30 p.m. (S. T.)

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham Building, 4 p.m.

Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Canada Buildings, 3.45 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Mar. 17.

Mails for Mauritius, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra steamer Santhia, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-45, Opening of Horace Goldin Season.

SATURDAY, Mar. 18.

Bombay Races, 15th Extra Meeting.

Muslim Students' Union: Mr. Yoosuf I. A. Lalljee's Lecture on "England and Germany in Commerce, Industry and Science." Union Hall, French Road, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

Annual General Meeting, Institute Luso-Indiano, at 6-0 p.m. at the Institute Hall.

MONDAY, March 20.

Balloting for a Representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association, on the Bombay Legislative Council, 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Drawing at Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 21.

"Jamshedi Naoroz" Bank Holiday.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Prize Distribution, Matunga, 5 p.m.

Bombay Boy Scouts Association's Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 4-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m., Varieties and Cinema.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

March 16.

No. 93. Duties:—Orderly Officer for ensuing week 2nd Lieutenant H. G. Weber, Next for duty Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant A. S. White

Oorderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant W. Grimishaw.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Bombay.

No. 94. Parades:—The parade ordered to take place at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday 16th instant is now cancelled. The parade will take place at 7 a.m. on Thursday 16th instant at Headquarters.

Saturday 18th 7 a.m. at Headquaters Rifle Exercise and Marching Drill. Dress Mufti.

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Annual Practice:—The Company will parade at the village of Kales at 7 a.m. on 19th instant, Dress:—Khaki uniform (white shirts should be worn) brown boots S. Sergeants khaki collars, shirts, and ties.

Electrical Engineer Company.

No. 92 Parades:—The Officer Commanding would like all N. C. O.s. and men to attend the following parades:—

Thursday, 7 a.m.

Saturday, 7 a.m.

Rifle and Marching Drill. Parade at Headquarters.

No. 96. Motor Cycles:—All members possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of the cycles to the Adjutant's office before the 20th March, 1916.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday next the 21st instant at 6.30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March, 16.

58. Bivouac.—The Battalion will parade on the Nroth end of the Oval at 4-50 p.m. on Saturday March 18th Dress.—Drill Order with havresacks and waterbottles. All ranks must bring kitbags with coat and blanket and must carry havresack rations for Saturday evening and night; drinking mugs, knives and plates should be carried in havresacks The Battalion will return to Bombay on Sunday afternoon March 19th.

59. Annual Inspection.—Will be held in Bombay on Saturday, March 25th. All ranks including reservists must attend, unless they obtain leave of absence in writing or furnish a medical certificate.

60. Reservists Musketry.—The rifle range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to Reservists on Tuesday, March 21st (Public Holiday) and all reservists who have to fire must attend that day.

61. Company Orders.—Until further notice Company Orders will not be published in the newspapers. Officers Commanding Companies must make company arrangements for issues of their orders.

62. Rifle Meeting.—Competitions for 2nd Class Shots will be held at Ghat Kopar rifle range on Sinday March 26th. Train 6.15 a.m. Victoria Terminus.

63. Signallers.—Regimental Signallers will parade under 2nd Lieut. T. R. Aldred on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7.15 a.m. at the Bandstand, Cooperage.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCES V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Mahomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 12 noon to-day.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The annual general meeting of members of this Institute will be held at the Institute Hall on Saturday next the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m.

LECTURE AT THEOSOPHICAL HALL.

Mr. Narayan Varma will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6.30 p.m. on "Some Pretty Verses from an Urdu Saint". Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Yoosuf I. A. Lalljee will lecture to the Muslim Students' Union on "England and Germany in Commerce, Industry and Science" at the Hall of the Union, French Road, Chowpatty (near Wilson College) on Saturday, the 18th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., will preside.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following have passed the First Aid examination from the Class conducted under the auspices of the Radiant Cricket Club, examined by Dr. V. N. Rege:—Medallians.—Messrs. M. R. Laud and K. V. Bam. Certificate.—Messrs. Shirgaoker B. V., Aiyar Thanu P., Lele G. V., Pathare K. J., Pathare D. J., Dhurandhar G. N., Pandya D. N., Dighe K. S. and Sanzgiri E. R.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' SPORTS.

On Tuesday next 21st instant a Sports meeting will be held by the Bombay Boy Scouts at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.), on the Marine Lines Maidan, and H E Lady Willingdon has promised to attend and distribute the prizes. Tickets are Re 1, each and may be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Coy; or from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRE IN A MOTOR-CAR.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a motor car belonging to Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji, which was garaged in the compound of his bungalow in Walkeshwar Road. On information being given the Haines Road and Gowalia Tank fire engines hastened to the spot and the fire was extinguished in about ten minutes, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 2,500 was caused to the motor car. It has not yet been ascertained what the fire was due to.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and seven deaths from plague occurred on Tuesday, six attacks and six deaths being reported from Worli, one attack and one death from Mahaluxmi, and one attack each from Tarwadi, Girgaum, Chukla, Mandvi and Middle and Lower Colaba. There were 22 attacks and 14 deaths from small-pox. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 98, as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 121 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,467 rats caught, 94 were found to be plague-stricken.

INQUEST ON A FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

Yesterday morning Dr. Nunan the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry on the body of Ibrahim Sheik Bapu, a Mahomedan. It was alleged that Nasirjan Babar Khan, a Pathan, had an altercation with a Mahomedan named Haji about some money matters in Bhendibazar on Sunday last. The deceased, however, intervened when they were fighting and it is alleged Nasirjan stabbed the deceased with a pen knife inflicting a serious wound in the stomach. Ibrahim was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his wounds on Tuesday night.

The enquiry was adjourned after recording some evidence.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages Home per S. S. Caledonia which leaves Bombay on Sunday the 19th instant:—

Mrs Anderson, Mrs A Armstrong, Mr Atherton West, Miss E Atkinson, Mr H Baker, Mrs C M Baker, Mr Paul Biggane, Mrs Boileau, Mr (Jr) Boileau, Lady Helen, Brassy, and Maid Miss Budden, Miss J D Campbell, Mrs W H Clarke, Mr G E Collins, Mr W H Cornish, Mr Bruce Cowley, Mrs Cowley, Mrs E F Crouch, Mrs C M Dallas, Mrs H Davis, Miss Devenish-Meares, Miss J Edwards, Mr J S and Mrs Elliott, Hon Mrs Errington, Mr C W Fildes, Mr E C and Mrs Foston, Mr H J G and Mrs Gale, Miss Gault, Mrs K M Gibb, and Infant. Mr T and Mrs Gilmour, Mrs G C Godfrey, Mr R Graham, Mrs. Graham, and Infant. Mr A W Guttmann, Mr H C Hancock, Miss A E Henderson, Mr R E Hickey, Mrs W H K Howard, Mrs E Joseph, Mr A P Keightley, Mrs King, Mrs Kirke, Mrs C M Kuper, Miss Kuper, Miss Leetch, Mr N W and Mrs Legge, Mrs R L Lloyd, Mrs W J Lloyd, Mr E L Lusyens, Mr F F Lyall, Mrs MacDonald, and 2 Children Rev. MacDonald, Mr R MacGregor, Miss Macnicol, Mr G F Martin, Mr H and Mrs Mayston, Mr J S and Mrs McLaren, Mrs. H McPherson, Mr. J Miller Mrs Miller, and Child Mr S K Mitra, Miss K Morris, Mr Ernest Mylne, Mr A B Napier, Mr T B Paton, Mrs Pearson, Mrs H R T S Perrott, Mr A E and Mrs Piggot, Lady Kathleen Pleydell-Bonverie, Mr R J Powell, Mr C H and Mrs Pratt, Mrs Purves, and Child, Mrs R E Purves, the Countess of Radnor, Mrs J G Rait, Dr Miss M Raw; Miss D Richards, Mr. J Rodrigues, Mr C G and Mrs Scott, Mr E J Sherriff, Mr A Simson, Mr P Bosworth Smith, Mrs R F Sorsbie, Mr and Mrs R Stuart, Mrs W A Sutherland, and Child Mr L J Symons, Mrs A B Theobald, and Child Miss Thorne, Mrs A F Thorpe, Mrs R Tyndall, Child, Infant, and Nurse Mr W A and Mrs Vincent, Mr C P Walgate, Mr R M Warren, Mrs W Watson, Mrs Whitehead, Miss E C Wigner, Mr T and Mrs Wilson, Mr W M Wilson, Mr W F and Mrs Wren, Mr M Young, Rev C B Young, Mrs W E Young.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 15.

The disturbance in the west persists and has given very light rain in north-west Baluchistan. The weather was unusually hot and dry in northern India; Ahmedabad reporting the maximum temperature of one hundred and ten degrees.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th March. 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Temperature is in moderate to considerable excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature continues in excess except in lower Sind, more particularly during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess round the gulf of Cambay and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is higher than usual, more particularly during the day.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in north Baluchistan and may again occur there. Temperature is in excess to the north of latitude 20deg. N.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Mar.)	80.5	68.2	88	..	3.11	—0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.9	62.3	59	..	0.13	—1.28
Rawalpindi	89.6	56.1	38	..	3.47	—4.72
Lahore	96.8	58.1	53	..	0.63	—2.36
Hissar	99.6	66 2	22	..	0.35	..
Ambala	97.7	60.1	36	..	1.03	—4.04
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.2	67.8	26	..	0.64	—0.86
Mainpuri	96.5	60 9	39	..	1.00	—1.04
Jhansi	101.4	66.7	19	..	0.65	—1.11
Cawnpore	97.0	67.9	36	..	0.41	—1.55
Allahabad	98.1	61.8	31	..	1.01	—1.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	82.9	70.4	87	..	0.20	—1.17
Ajmer	99.0	65.2	28	..	0.05	—1.20
Jaipore	100 5	64 0	23	.	0.24	—1.14
Kotah	101 6	71.6	23	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	88.2	71.2	18	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.4	67.1	40	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	93.1	72.7	69	..	0.16	—0.49
Veraval	99 7	71.8	46	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	102.9	65.3	33	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	73.8	74	..	0.01	—0.54
Surat	102.7	71.3	75	..	0	—4.34
Ahmedabad	109.6	74.7	33	..	0	—0.38
Deesa	109 0	73.8	30	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	100.3	65.8	22	..	0.06	—0.71
Indore	100.5	65.1	26	..	1.13	0.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.9	59.3	34	..	1.07	—1.31
Saugor	97.6	70.1	22	..	1.26	—0.86
Hoshangabad	99.9	64.2	34	..	1.47	—0.16
Khandwa	103.4	70.0	33	..	0.82	—0.27
Akola	104.3	75.5	23	..	1.96	0.05
Amroati	101.6	72.3	25	..	1.02	—0.93
Nagpur	100.4	70.8	37	0.03	1.28	—0.99
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	98.7	69.6	23	..	1.25	—0.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.0	77.5	87	.	0.09	—0.49
Ratnagiri	88.5	72.1	84	..	0.81	0.15
Mormugao	88.8	76.1	87	..	0.04	—0.26
Karwar	87.7	74.0	85	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.2	69.8	24	..	0.16	—0.70
Ahmednagar	98.3	66.4	24	..	3.40	2.03
Poona	100.4	64.7	60	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	101.5	68.1	24	..	1.27	—0.37
Bijapur	99.3	71.5	21	..	0.43	—0.99
Belgaum	95.6	61.8	54	..	1.70	—0.24
Ahmedabad	99.5	68.1	25	..	1.82	0.54
Nizamabad (Indore)	101.9	66.7	34	..	0.93	—0.72
Hyderabad	96.1	70.2	43	..	0.79	—1.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.0	76.1	75	..	8.17	4.79
Calicut	89.8	76.6	79	..	15.29	6.68
Cochin	91.7	77.4	79	..	9.94	0.01
Colombo	87.0	73.7	93	0.39	31.39	5.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	66.2	83	..	20.73	13.94
Bellary	99.6	69.7	60	..	7.28	4.90
Cuddapah	98.8	68.6	62	..	9.44	4.63
Madras	89.8	68.5	82	..	21.24	0.93
Bangalore	93.1	59.8	48	..	3.60	—0.30
Coimbatore	95.9	69.3	71	..	6.76	1.83
Trichinopoly	95.1	71.2	76	..	12.87	3.86
Negapatam	87.9	72.8	73	..	24.28	5.01

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of week.	Day of Month. (Mar.)	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time. (h. m.)	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still. (ft. in.)	Day of Month. (Mar.)	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time. (h. m.)	LOW WATER: Depth on Still. (ft. in.)
Wed.	15	m 8 25	23 3	15	m 3 19	20 10
		9 43a	25 9		2 29a	18 11
Thur.	16	m 9 21	24 3	16	m 3 47	19 10
		10 9a	26 6		3 19a	18 2
Fri.	17	m 10 5	25 6	17	m 4 13	18 9
		10 34a	27 3		3 59a	17 5
Sat.	18	m 10 43	26 7	18	m 4 39	17 9
		11 1a	26 10		4 35a	16 10
Sun.	19	m 11 19	27 6	19	m 5 6	16 9
		11 30a	28 3		5 10a	16 7
Mon.	20	m 11 55	28 2	20	m 5 34	15 11
					5 44a	16 7
Tues.	21	m 0 1	28 5	21	m 6 3	15 3
		0 32a	28 7		6 17a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise		Sunset
15 (Wednesday)	„	6h. 47m.	„	6h. 49m.
16 (Thursday)	„	6h. 46m.	„	6h. 49m.
17 (Friday)	„	6h. 45m.	„	6h. 49m.
18 (Saturday)	„	6h. 44m.	„	6h. 49m.
19 (Sunday)	„	6h. 44m.	„	6h. 50m.
20 (Monday)	„	6h. 43m.	„	6h. 50m.
21 (Tuesday)	„	6h. 42m.	„	6h. 50m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 2-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4th, 9h. 52-4, p.m.; First Quarter, 11th, 9h. 37-0m. p.m.; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m.; Ful, Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. p.m.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SUSKAR TANK OF AHMEDABAD IN DISPUTE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

MUNSHI FATEH MAHOMED FAKIR MAHOMED v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad.

The plaintiff-appellant sued for a declaration of his title to the land in the limits of Rajpur Hirpur in the Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District, situated near the Kankaria Tank of the city of Ahmedabad; and a permanent injunction restraining the defendant from disturbing him in possession of the said land or evicting him from it. The land in dispute has on it a big tank known as "Suskar Talao," wells, masjid, old tombs, several huts occupied by Marwadis and about 200 trees; and has been used as the private burial ground of the plaintiff's family from time immemorial. That Fakirs were caretakers of this property on behalf of the plaintiff's family, and as such they used to manage it in their own names. That the Government records till the survey of 1858 registered the land as private land, in 1836 and 1845-46 it having been entered in the name of Fakir Kamalsha as proprietor; and that in 1858 and 1862 the officers of Government had admitted the title of the Fakir to the trees growing on the land. That the Government have not up to now even derived any income out of the land or tank. That Government for the first time in 1905 gave a lease of the tank for cultivation; but the Government lessee was prevented by the plaintiff, who had obtained from the Fakir a formal conveyance in respect of the land; as the result of this obstruction the lessee had to pass the lease in the plaintiff's favour in respect of the cultivation. That when in 1908 the plaintiff leased the tank to another man, the lessee Parshotam complained about it to the Assistant Collector who passed an order that the property belonged to Government and ordered the plaintiff not to obstruct Parshotam. That appeals were made to the Collector, the Commissioner and Government successively, but that all those officers upheld the Assistant Collector's decision. Hence this suit was filed. The possession of the land was throughout remaining with the plaintiff.

PLAINTIFF'S RIGHT TO MAINTAIN SUIT QUESTIONED.

The defendant, the Secretary of State for India in Council, stated that the plaintiff alone had no right to maintain the suit. That the defendant has always been the owner of the land and that the Fakirs had no right to it, but were merely allowed to stay there because they were Fakirs. The plaintiff or the Fakirs have not been in such a possession as would create a presumption of title in their favour, the plaintiff's possession being quite forcible besides. That in any case Government are willing to set apart and reserve out of the land in dispute, certain land on which the graves, masjid, etc., are situated, for the use of the Mahomedan community.

The Joint Judge of Ahmedabad decided that the plaintiff's possession had been since the date of his purchase, dated 2nd May, 1906. It was forcible and precarious and recent. It was not sufficient to create a presumption of title in his favour. The plaintiff as vendee of the Fakir care-taker Garibsha was entitled to remain in possession and maintain in good order the grave-yard occupying the portion marked in the Mamlatdar's plan, round which, he may, if he liked, put up a fence or railing, and to enjoy the fruits, wood and all other produce of all the trees at present standing on that ground; and issued an injunction restraining the defendant from obstructing the plaintiff in the enjoyment of the aforesaid rights. That the rest of the land in suit and all other rights appertaining to it, together with full rights to the tank and the right to allow or disallow any further plantation or rearing up of new trees on the land, belonged to and vested in the defendant.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar with Mr. M. K. Mehta, appeared for the appellant.

Mr. H. C. Covaji with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

QUESTION OF REGISTRATION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

GANPAT TUKARAM GAIKWAD ...... Defendant.

v.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR DECEASED BY HIS HEIRS .... Plaintiff.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. Medhekar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona confirming the decree of Mr. Kaduskar Subordinate Judge of Haveli.

The plaintiff alleged that he purchased the land in suit from one Naidu; that the defendant by the Karar executed by him agreed to grow 16,000 papai trees and to extract the juice of papai fruit and to get it dried and to hand it over to the plaintiff, and that the defendant broke the karar and therefore claimed possession of the land; and in the alternative claimed possession, as he was owner, and damages for the breach of the karar. The defence was "inter alia" that the plaintiff executed a kararnama to defendant and thereby agreed to pay to defendant Rs. 1,500 within the first two months and that the plaintiff further agreed to pay defendant for his labour etc., Rs. 10,000 if after deducting all expenses he was able to obtain a net profit of at least Rs. 20,000 from the sale proceeds of the medicine and give the land in suit and in case the profit be less, defendant agreed to give him the land etc., that the plaintiff had not fulfilled his part of the contract as he did not pay Rs. 1,500 at all, and defendant therefore claimed damages.

The trial court allowed the plaintiff's suit for possession and declined to consider the question of breach of the agreement as the document executed by the defendant an agriculturist was inadmissible for want of registration under section 56 of the D. A. R. Act, and the other document being counterpart could not be read as it did not disclose the whole transaction.

On appeal the appellate court confirmed the decree on the ground that the agreement as a whole was not before it.

On appeal to the High Court their Lordships held that the document executed by the defendant did not create an obligation for the payment of money or a charge upon any property and did not therefore require registration and that there was no objection to its admission in evidence and that the lower court should have inquired whether or not there had been a breach as alleged. Their Lordships therefore set aside the decree of the Lower Appellate Court remanded the case to the First Court for disposal upon merits after admission of the documents.

Mr. Jayakar instructed by D. C. Virkar for the appellant.

Mr. Madon instructed by Mr. B. G. Rao for the respondent.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B-5

INSOLVENCY COURT.

APPLICATION FOR ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In re Soni Purshotam Maljee and Soni Bhagwandas Laxmandas.

Pratapchand Gulabchand .... Petitioner.

This was an application for an order of adjudication against Soni Purshotam Maljee and Soni Bhagwandas Laxmidas, lately carrying on business as jewellers in Bombay in Shaikh Memon Street.

The petitioner stated in his petition that he had advanced Rs. 25,000 to these jewellers on their promissory note passed in 1911 and repayable three years thereafter. The petitioner had to file a suit for recovering the amount and in November, 1915, a consent decree was passed according to the terms of which, the defendants were to pay up the amount by a first instalment of Rs. 7,500 to be paid within a fornight, and the balance by subsequent instalments of Rs. 750 a month.

The petitioner further stated that these terms had not been carried out and that they had committed the following acts of insolvency, namely, that they had absented themselves from their usual place of business, they had secluded themselves so as to deprive their creditors of the means of communicating with them and they allowed their property at Vansavad to remain under an attachment of the District Court of Kathiawar for 21 days.

Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, appeared for the petitioner.

His Lordship made an order of adjudication as prayed for.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein & Co. a firm, v Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co, Part Heard.

64-15290-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Mohanlal Ramprasad, a firm, v. Deoji Heerji, a firm, Captain & V, Part Heard, 13-3-16.

68-15-196-15.—Shroff D & D, Lilladhar Jivraj and anr, v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

69-15-108-15.—Mulla & M, Khatizabai, v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoolakhan, Captain & V.

70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchhordas Vallabhai, v. Chunilal Jivandas, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.

S C 63-15-1158.15.—Daphtary F & D, R K Moteshaw & Co, a firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld, Crawford B & Co.

58-15-146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Co, v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liqn), & anr, Matu J & M, Part Heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

13-15.—Bhimji & Co, Joseph Salvadore Fernandas, v. Mathew Rodrigues, Mulla & M.

14-15.—Daphtary F & D, Alexander J S Soaris, v. Theodore Joseph de Lima, Shroff D & D.

17-15.—Captain & V, Bai Chandanbai, widow, v. Krishnalal Chhaganlal Chhabildas, Amin & D.

18-15.—Sm B & Co, D P Lois & ors, v. Augustine Misquitta, Khand L & M.

21-15.—Ragh N & Co, Nathuram Gopalji Mantri, v. Satyabhamabai, widow, Dik Dh & P.

1-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Nanabhai Banaji, v. Maneckbai, widow, Khambatta & Co.

2-16.—Manch & N, Shirinbai, widow, v. Fatmabai, widow, Captain & V.

7-15.—Madh K & C, Bai Santake, widow, v. Bai Nurbhekwar, widow, Craegie B & C.

Commercial Causes.

1390-15.—Payne & Co, Haji Ahmed & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Mehta D & L.

1391-15.—Payne & Co, Oosman Ahmed & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Mehta D & L, Payne & Co.

1374-15.—Malvi H M & R, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand, v. Rai Bahadur Kallianmal Tillockchand, Merwanji K & Co.

Long Causes.

733-15.—Edg G W & Co, The Indian Engineering Co, a firm, v. Dwarkadas Jekissondas Gangadas, Payne & Co.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chit M & K.

970-15.—Nanu H & Co, Shamrao Vithulrao Kalkundri, v. The National Financing Comr Corpn Ld, & anr, Matu J & M.

856-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Doongersey Veersey & Co, a firm, v. Mahomed Khan Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & Vaidya.

918-15.—Bhimji & Co, Bhagwandas Sewakram, a firm, v. Sha Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1154-14.—Wadia G & Co, Pirojbai Pestonji Powwalla, & ors, v. Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla, & ors, Payne & Co.

453-15.—Captain & Vaidya, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Ebrahim Mulla Jafferji, Payne & Co.

692-15.—Payne & Co, Khimji Asur Virji, v. K Venkatrao Settupatty, & ors, Daph F & D, Jamsetji R & D.

447-15.—Pocha & Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin, v. Julan Stephens Ltd, Little & Co.

1062-14.—Chitnis M & K (for a pauper), Thakar Rowji Shivji, v. Salegram Balkissondas Natham, & ors, Patell & Ez.

553-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co. Ltd, (In Liquidation), Bhai K & Gir.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumreodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Posponement.

819-14.—Dikshit Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co, a firm, Jeh S M & H.

112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu, J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.

1458-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 48.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

85-16.—Sm B & Co, Dominic Pascoal Luis, & ors, v. Augustine Misquitta, & ors, Khund L & M, Sm B & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

821-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne & Co.

1070-15.—Nadirshaw and D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Lote, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm, and anr, v. Govinji Bhanji, Wadia G & Co.

698-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Multanchand Basdevdas a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.

368-15.—Daphtary F & D, Karsondas Dharamsey, v. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Raghavaya N & Co.

934-15.—Mulla and M, Pestonji Whanjibhoy Patell, v. Cooverbai, widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hussanally Sulleimanji, Payne and Co.

1368-14.—Dubash & Co, Sha Lalji Khushalji & Co, a firm, v. Vithal Rajo, & anr, Pandia & Co.

1417-14.—Nanu H & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Kallianji Umersey & anr, Jam R & D, Tyabji D & Co.

598-15.—Sm B & Co, Allibhai Chagla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Jacob Haji Oosman, Unwalla P & P

S C Ct 575-20720-14.—Mulla & M, Jeynarayen Nagarmal, v. Valabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

723-15.—Jehangir M & S, Bai Laxmibai alias Valhubai, widow, v. Morarji Sunderji, & anr, Daph F & D.

128-15.—Judah & S, Jijaba Sukharam Ghogre, v. Ramchandra Kapa, & ors, Kh L & M, Judah & S.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlick Rowji, v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell & Ez.

1154-15.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Nurji Isub Mistry & anr, v. Gulabchand Vanaji, & anr, Ard H D & Co.

1140-15.—Payne & Co, Karmally Joosub v. J Sandars-Slater, & ors, Little & Co.

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It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Mar. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.867	Ins.
Temperature of Air	82.3	Dec.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0	„
Dew Point	76.5	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.830	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0 2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0	„
Munimum	77.0	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,WSW,W,WNW.	
Movement of Wind do.	miles, 108	

BOMBAY AND LORD HARDINGE.

MEMORIAL MEETING.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES PAID.

"A STAUNCH CHAMPION OF INDIA."

The Sheriff's meeting yesterday at the Town Hall, placed on record its deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Empire in general and India in particular by Lord Hardinge.

It was resolved to raise a memorial to Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty and an influential committee was appointed. Donations amounting to Rs. 1,10,000 were announced.

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday evening in the Town Hall, to place on record its deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of the services rendered by Lord Hardinge to this country and to raise a memorial in Bombay.

The meeting was a representative one, members of all communities in Bombay attending. Long before the time appointed for the meeting the hall was full, and a large number of ladies were to be seen among the audience.

Among those present were: the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; Sir Dinshah Petit; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Sir Sassoon J. Dvid; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy; Sir Narayan Chandvarkar; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir T. B. Nariman; Sir Dorab Tata; Sir P. D. Pattani; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; the Hon. R. Nilkanth; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; Mr. N. J. Gamadia; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; Mr. H. P. Mody; the Hon. Mr. Belvi; the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth; Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. P. de Webb; the Hon. Mr. Naik; the Hon. Dr. D. A. De Monte; the Hon. Mr J. S. Wardlaw Milne; Mr. V. A. Dabholker; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Roda; Mr. C. V. Mehta.

A general desire having been expressed from the mofussil that the public there should be allowed to co-operate with the citizens of Bombay in the expression of their sentiments of gratitude and appreciation for His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Bombay Committee put itself in communication with the mofussil centres with the result that public meetings were held at Ahmednagar, Thana, Karwar, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Alibag, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Belgaum at which representatives were appointed to attend the public meeting at Bombay. More mofussil centres have adopted addresses of their own to be presented to His Excellency on the eve of his departure. Poona, through the Deccan Sabha, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and Surat sent their representatives to attend the meeting and decided to present addresses to the Viceroy. The mofussil representatives were:—The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Godbole, from Poona; Rao Bahadur Chitale from Ahmednagar; the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhai from Ahmedabad; the Hon. Mr. Belvi from Belgaum; the Hon. Mr. Rodda and Mr. Kargudri from Dharwar; Dr. C. F. Fernandes from Kanara; Rao Saheb A. U. Malji from Broach; Rao Saheb Parulekar and Messrs. Padhye and Ranade from Ratanagiri; Khan Bahadur Moos and Mr. Bhagwat from Thana; Mr. Desai from Bijapur; Sardar Nana Saheb Desai from Kaira District; Mr. R. G. Pradhan from Nasik; Mr. Kathavte and Mr. Kanhere from Satara; Rao Bahadur Kamat from Alibag.

On the motion of Sir Sassoon J. David, seconded by Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy said:—I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at this large and representative meeting of the citizens of Bombay. I take it that this great gathering is the first of the series of demonstrations which Bombay is expected to organise, to express its sense of grateful appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Lord Hardinge to the country and the Empire. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is close upon six years since his Excellency came amongst us to fill a position full of responsibility at all times, but which during recent years had become one of exceptional difficulty. His predecessor had done his best, however, to cope with a situation which was fast becoming dangerous. The late Lord Minto had throughout a period of storm and trouble administered the affairs of the country in a spirit of sympathy with the just aspirations of the people, and when Lord Hardinge took over the reins of office, the general hope was that he would follow in the footsteps of the noble-minded Englishman who had given the best of the last years of his life to the service of the country. It was not long before the people of India realised the wisdom of the choice for which his late Majesty King Edward VII was believed to have been directly responsible. They soon found in the new Viceroy a man of noble and generous instincts, possessed of firmness and courage, and endowed with broad and liberal sympathies. It was felt that a statesman of an altogether rare type had come to rule over the destinies of this land. Time but served to strengthen this impression, and it is safe to say that to-day the name of Lord Hardinge stands higher than that of any other of the long line of rulers of India with the exception, perhaps, of the honoured names of Canning and Ripon. It may be that some future historian looking about for the tangible achievements of the memorable Viceroyalty that is just drawing to a close, may find it a little difficult to understand the undoubted sway which Lord Hardinge has exercised over the minds and hearts of the Indian people. But in the peculiar circumstances of this country, progress must necessarily be difficult and slow, and it goes without saying that Lord Hardinge must be judged not merely by what he has achieved,—notable as his record has been,—but by the ideals which he has striven to maintain, and the spirit which he has infused into the administration. Judged by that standard, his Lordship will unquestionably take a high place in the ranks of Imperial statesmen.

ABUNDANT PROOFS OF SYMPATHY.

This is not the occasion to recount the many services he has rendered to India and to England, but if I may single out one act of statesmanship, I would say that his courageous championship of the cause of our brethren in South Africa stands out as the most notable example of the sympathy and sagacity that have characterised Lord Hardinge's administration. Ladies and Gentlemen, that India is sad at the thought of parting with such a liberal statesman and such a staunch champion of her best interests, is to express but frely the sentiments which are uppermost in the minds of all classes of people These sentiments have found expression more than once in the past, and I am confident that within the next few days India will demonstrate once again the esteem and affection in which she holds a Viceroy who has given her such abundant proofs of his sympathy, high purpose and statesmanship, and of that lofty sense of duty which kept him at his post, despite trials and afflictions which would have damped the ardour and broken the spirits of a lesser man. I have no doubt that Bombay will rise to the occasion, and give the departing Viceroy a send-off which will be among the lasting impressions of his Excellency's long stay in this country. Ladies and Gentlemen, though a good deal remains to be said, I will not detain you any longer, but will close with a hope, which I trust I may echo on your behalf, that Lord Hardinge may long be spared to render distinguished services to India and to England. (Applause).

EMINENT SERVICES TO INDIA.

SIR. NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay, representing the various communities of Western India, desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude for and appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Empire in general and India in particular by his Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, who during a period of exceptional crisis in the history of the world, and in the midst of personal trials and afflictions, has administered the government of the country with calmness, courage and single-minded devotion to duty, and who by his broad sympathies and just discernment of the legitimate aspirations of the people, and his high-minded statesmanship, has promoted the cause of peace and progress and strengthened the bonds of union between England and India."

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said:—It was a special dispensation of Providence that Lord Hardinge was sent to India as Viceroy five years ago. Before that he had received his official training in the school, of his late Majestry King Edward as his attache and had been marked out for that office by King Edward himself. So great was the prescience of King Edward that he would seem to have discerned even then that Europe would be convulsed by a world war within the next few years and that Lord Hardinge was the man to weather that storm for India. The storm has come and Lord Hardinge has proved the man, true to the words of the favourite Psalm of King Edward:—"Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil." What is it that has won Lord Hardinge the heart and mind of the country as a whole? This that he has proved all along the people's Man in the King's Viceroy. The first great event of his Viceroyalty was the Coronation Durbar. India then felt the pulsation of a new life because of her Sovereign's visit for the first time in the history of her connection with England and all it meant and achieved. The Durbar proved the people's Durbar. The King mixed and moved among his people and Lord Hardinge the King's Viceroy put himself into the skin of the Indian, voicing his inmost sentiment and accordingly the King annulled the partition of Bengal. Next came the State entry at Delhi, when a most cowardly attempt was made on the Viceroy's life. His patience and his calmness, in the midst of personal injury and suffering brought him still nearer to the heart of the people. Then came to the front the Imperial problem of Indian emigration, which had gone on darkening the Indian horizon and deepening our suspicion that British citizenship was an empty phrase for this country in the face of Colonial prejudice and narrowness. Lord Hardinge took up India's cause, spoke the people's mind, and carried on negotiations with the Colonies on a basis of complete reciprocity consistent with the dignity of India as an integral part of the British Empire. He has given germinal life to the rights of Indians as British citizens throughout the Empire by bringing the question of admitting India into the Imperial Conference within the region of practical politics. Though the anarchist is still abroad and sedition trials have taken place, yet he has been strong both in allowing law and justice to have their own course and at the same time in tempering justice with mercy, where reasoned people's opinion coincided with his own. When the Cawnpore riots of 1913 led to a very delicate situation, he personally visited the place, carried with him his healing hand and heart, and changed the disturbed atmosphere into one of peace and confidence without interfering with the law. Criticising the House of Lords, he spoke frankly the people's mind and his own on the question of an Executive Council with an Indian member on it for the United Provinces. He has stood by education and educated India, recognising with the sagacity of a practical statesman reading the heart of India as it has unfolded itself from ages past, that, India has been a land of education from ancient times and has been led by educated men, call them Shastris, Pundits, Moulvies, or B.A.'s or M. A.'s. He has fostered the spirit of higher education and been a friend of College students, ready to do all he could to meet their requirements, physical, mental, and moral.

AN AVTAR.

It is in this war crisis that Lord Hardinge as the people's man has most shone. India for her part never slept under Lord Hardinge and King Edward's confidence in him has been justified. He has drawn the country closer to himself and the heart of England. The moment the war was declared, and the Viceroy spoke the word of Unity, self-sacrifice and unswerving confidence in the justice of the cause of the Allies, all the material and moral forces of the country with all the loyal spirit of its manhood rallied round him and the wave of loyalty that swept over the country in all its majesty but two years previously at the time of his Majesty's visit and the Coronation Durbar once more rose in such stronger volume, bowed by benedictions from all quarters. The Viceroy spoke and Princes and people readily responded. The Indian Princes gathered round him most readily in the bond of imperial brotherhood and poured out all that was needed out of their fortunes to defend the Empire. That bond of brotherhood has gone on strengthening from day to day until the Princes of India have found in the Viceroy a brother sharing their joys and sorrows, their strength and weakness, and counselling them when counsel was needed as a kin of heart and hope. And as for the people, he has won them by his acts and the beauty of those acts has lain in their spontaneity. Lord Hardinge has been conspicuous in the exercise of the genuine hearted Englishmen's virtue of the economy of language and heartfelt deed. When war was declared how quietly and without any ostentation he pushed the cause of India by pushing Indian with British soldiers—"the finest and largest force" as he called it—to the Front to fight for the Sovereign and the Empire and cover themselves and the country with glory! How readily and yet without any show he took the initiative and a large sum of money was raised in India for the relief of distress due to the war. How liberally did he reserve lands to the extent of 178,000 acres in the Punjab for cultivation by and for the benefit of pensioned Indian military officers and men. I might go on detailing more the liberal measures of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty which have gone to strengthen our faith in and loyalty to England and our Sovereign and deepened our conviction that our future rests on the expanding spirit and progressive genius of British rule. It is the life of that conviction that has throughout formed the shining light of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty. Led away by the excitements and exaggerations of the moment, our visions obscured by the spirit of controversy and partisan views, we—whether Indians or Britons—are apt to forget that the genius of the British Government is, to use the words of an Englishman whose philosophic insight was as deep as his practical wisdom, a Government of insensible alterations and silent progress, going ahead even while seeming to go back or stand still. It is the merit of Lord Hardinge that he has kept himself to that ancient genius of his race. He has gone on governing the country in the faith that England is here not for material gains and aggrandisement but to greaten and hearten the ancient lustre of the soul of India and have her own soul greatened and heartened by her bond of sisterhood with India. The most fitting tribute we can pay to Lord Hardinge is in the words of what one of his own race sung years ago of Englishmen who leave England to serve India:—

Oh, never star
Was lost here but it rose afar!
Look East, where whole new thousands are!
In Vishnu-land What *Avatar*!

Lord Hardinge has been to us in India, the land of Vishnu, an *Avatar*!

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah seconded the resolution. They had come there to give expression to their feeling of gratitude, because of Lord Hardinge's deep sympathy with the aspirations of the people and the recognition of the principle that the administration of India should be carried on in consultation with and in co-operation with the public opinion of the Indian people. They were all grateful to his Excellency for the high-minded statesmanship exhibited by him which had strengthened the bonds of union between India and England. He hopes it clearly realised what that meant. A real, genuine bond of union between England and India would have a far-reaching influence for the bettering of both English and Indian interests. All of us aspired to a day when the imperial partnership of England and India might materialise, based on a feeling of complete confidence and trust and when that day comes, if it had not already come, it will be a glorious day. He looked forward to that great event with loyal confidence and trust. They were all grateful to Lord Hardinge for the many acts of kindness and consideration not only for the many acts of diplomacy which he had shown during his term, but during the period of the great crisis he had convinced the world that India was (Loud applause).

MR. WARDLAW MILNE.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, supporting the resolution, said it might perhaps be said that they were too near the events of Lord Hardinge's administration to obtain a proper perspective of them. This was true in the case of all rulers and it was so in the case of Lord Hardinge. But the speaker thought they would agree that in the extraordinary times in which they were living they could see one or two events which stood out quite clearly. The war had affected Europe and the whole world. It had certainly affected India in a marked degree, not only in that remarkable outburst of loyalty and sacrifice which they all had witnessed but also in bringing before the people of India the events, the peoples and the conditions of other parts of the world as they never before had been brought before them. They would consequently aspire to an expansion in the future. But the leading of that expansion would depend largely upon the leaders of India to see that that perfectly natural aspiration was guided in the right channel, but ultimately this responsibility would lie upon the people themselves. It was in this respect particularly that he considered that India owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Hardinge for the example he had shown of self-sacrifice, of devotion to duty and his desire clearly expressed, to help India to help herself (Loud Applause).

MR. H. A. WADYA.

Mr. H. A. Wadya in further supporting the resolution said, in the course of his lengthy remarks, that the greatest service the late King Edward had rendered to the Empire was the selection of Lord Hardinge for the Viceroyalty. As a result of all that Lord Hardinge had done in India for the Indians a stronger tie had been created to the many ties already existing. He had rendered many great services to India. One of the greatest services he had rendered to India even before he had come to this land, was the removal of the terrible and hideous nightmare of Russian invasion. Russia instead of being a terror and nightmare was one of the principal props on which the Allies now depended for their victory. They could never be sufficiently grateful for all what Lord Hardinge had done for us in South Africa. Because of him our fellow countrymen there could live there now with comparative peace and quiet.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

REV. DR. MACKICHAN.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan moved the following resolution:—

"That the President be empowered to communicate this Resolution to His Excellency the Viceroy: that a memorial to Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty be raised in Bombay: and that the following Committee be appointed, with power to add to its number, to make such arrangements as are necessary to carry this resolution into effect." The Committee to consist of—The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. H. A. Wadya, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. P. R. Cadell; with Dr. Stanley Reed, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. H. P. Mody as Secretaries."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said:—The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said: The resolution which I have the honour to propose follows naturally on that which has already been passed by the unanimous vote of this great and representative assembly of the citizens of Bombay.

The resolution which you have passed is in effect an address from the citizens of Bombay. It must be presented to his Excellency Lord Hardinge in your name. We all recognise that in the Chairman of this meeting we have an appropriate representative to entrust with this duty—one who bears a name that has long been honoured by the citizens of Bombay and has been through several generations a symbol of this attainment to the British throne which has found some of its best illustrations amongst the leading men of this city.

The second part of my motion appears to me to follow with almost equal necessity from the resolution which you have adopted, for it is not possible for any great community to cherish regarding any one the sentiments of admiration and affection which have found such eloquent expression this evening without desiring to embody them in some permanent memorial which will preserve and hand down the recollection of a Viceroy who has won the devoted attachment of all sections of the Indian people.

It is remarkable that this great city has scarcely any memorial that enshrines the name of a Viceroy or Governor-General. There are indeed two statues in this city, of rulers of India. They were placed in a corner of a long neglected garden, the great possibilities of which yet remain to be developed, which is situated near the foot of the steps by which we entered this hall. So hidden were they for generations by a wealth of tropical vegetation that I was many years an inhabitant of this city before I became aware of their existence. It is very evident that Bombay was long unconscious of its imperial significance. It was content to be in a sense provincial and to rejoice in the memory of its own great Governors.

But, with the removal of the seat of the Indian Government to Delhi, Bombay has become conscious that it has a new relation to the ruler of all India. Like every Indian capital it finds itself in a new position as a factor in the Empire. Each of our great Indian cities stands now nearer to the Viceroy and claims its right to honour and to remember him as its own. I think the time is now come, when Bombay may well consider itself entitled to have its memorials of the great rulers of the Indian Empire and with none could it make a more auspicious beginning than with the departing Viceroy, Lord Hardinge in whose honour this meeting has been convened. His Excellency has shown his personal interest in our city not only by means of visits to it but also by the practical interest which he has shown in its great undertakings.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER POSITION.

Where, I should like to ask, can a memorial of Lord Hardinge find a more fitting place than in that city of India which more than any other has realized the ideal after which he has been striving throughout his administration. The task which Lord Hardinge has sought to accomplish for the whole of India, that of binding together its communities in a solid union has received already in this city a larger measure of fulfilment. I have seen the process at work through a succession of years and the stage which it has now reached under the sympathetic guidance and example of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon places Bombay in the forefront of this great movement. This is a prouder boast than that which is emblazoned on the banner of its Corporation which with perhaps more truthfulness than modesty has named it *Urbs Prima in Indis*. In whatever respects this claim may be ill or well-founded there is one respect in which no one will dispute it. Bombay admittedly stands first in its achievement of a spirit of mutual respect and sympathy as between the various communities which are represented in it. And as I believe that there is no region or city in India in which Lord Hardinge himself has found a more congenial atmosphere. I believe that there is no part of India in which his memory could find a more appropriate abiding place than in the city of which we are all proud to be inhabitants.

Bombay, which cherishes these feelings, love and admiration to which it has given expression in the resolution which you have so enthusiastically accepted will I feel, sure, resolve with equal enthusiasm to raise a memorial to Lord Hardinge and will give effect to its resolution in a manner worthy of itself and of that great name to which it desires to do honour.

It is all the more incumbent on this city to accept this duty that the blessings which it recognises as the fruit of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty are in a peculiar manner associated wih his Lordsip's personality. The erection of a statue which shall serve to recall the memory of that personality has been suggested; but, whether the memorial shall include the erection of such a monument, or not, it must be something greater, something that will assist the fulfilment of the purposes of his rule and diffuse its benefits widely among the people of this land.

In conclusion, let me say that the realization of the second part of the resolution requires the passing of the third and concluding part, viz., the resolution to appoint a committee to raise the necessary funds and to carry into effect the desire of of the people with reference to the proposed memorial. The names submitted to you are representative of all Bombay and they are the names which I doubt not, will meet with universal acceptance.

The whole resolution is now before you. I ask you to pass it and not only to pass it, but to carry it out with that speed and energy that are essential to success in all such undertakings.

SIR FAZULBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said that so much had already been said by the previous speaker that there was nothing for him to speak. He confidently expected that Bombay would rise to the occasion and give Lord Hardinge a right royal send-off. Bombay, Lord Hardinge had said, had always a warm place in his heart and he was thankful for the esteem and encouragement of this city.

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in the course of his speech said:—The task of the Viceroy is not an easy one, but one of the most arduous and difficult tasks that a mortal may be called upon to perform. How that task has been performed by his Excellency Lord Hardinge can well be ascertained from the wave of enchusiasm that is passing over India in the matter of the demonstrations that are being held all over the country. What the late Sir T. Madhav Rao said of Lord Ripon can with equal appropriateness be said of Lord Hardinge that one word from him could do more than a hundred thousand bayonets.

Every Viceroy, as the august representative of the Crown, endeavours, of course, according to his own lights to promote in his own way the well-being of the people entrusted to his care. But what is it that distinguishes Lord Ripon and Lord Hardinge from other Viceroys, and has won them the everlasting affection and gratitude of the people of this alien land? The key is to be found in those noble and generous principles that underlay and regulated their enlightened and benevolent policy. If ever there has been a Viceroy since Lord Ripon, who richly deserved a memorial, it is his Excellency Lord Hardinge. Unless Providence is kind, it will be long before we shall have the like of him again.

Sir Dorab Tata further supported the resolution which was carried.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the Sheriff and the Chairman, and three hearty chairs were given for Lord Hardinge.

DONATIONS.

The Chairman announced the following donations for a statue of Lord Hardinge in Bombay:—

	Rs.
H. H. the Nizam	50,000
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior	25,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar	15,000
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar	10,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas	5,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Datia	5,000

The Chairman next announced the following donations for the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi:—Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, Mr. Khetsi Khaisi, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Govindlal S. Motilal Rs. 5,000 each.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CODHRA.

A public meeting of the leading citizens of Godhra and other talnka towns of the Panch Mahals district, was held on Monday, Rao Saheb Bhau Rai Desai presiding. The meeting passed unanimously resolutions to present a farewell address to Lord Hardinge and to send delegates to attend the Bombay Town Hall Meeting on Wednesday. The President, Mr. Dwarkadas Desai and Mr. Manilal Mehta were then elected as delegates.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY AN EDITOR

CASE ADJOURNED FOR PARTIES TO COME TO TERMS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, the case again came for hearing in which Mr. Fredun K. Dadachanji, charged Mr. M. P. Madan, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Prajamitra and Parsi" with defaming him.

Mr. P. Godinho was for the complainant and Mr. Dhunjishaw M. Madan was for the accused.

The Magistrate enquired if the parties had come to any settlement in the matter.

Mr. Madan said that there was no prospect of arriving at any settlement. He had made the suggestion that the papers should be sent to Mr. Inverarity for his opinion, but this course was not accepted by the other side. He was quite willing to leave the matter to the decision of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate observed that he could neither arbitrate nor suggest any possible terms of settlement.

Eventually, however, the case was adjourned to enable the parties to come to terms.

"THE BRITON" DEFAMATION CASE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. Godinho appeared with his client, Mr. H. Brewin, publisher of the "Briton" and presented an application praying for a transfer of the case, in which Mr. B. G. Horniman, had filed a complaint for libel against the former before the Third Presidency Magistrate, to the Court of another Magistrate.

After some discussion the Magistrate ordered the application to be forwarded to Mr. Khairaz for favour of his remarks.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 15th 1916 was 30.077 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

LAUNDRYMAN COMMITTED TO THANA SESSIONS.

Luxooman Baloo, proprietor of the "Sunshine Washing and Dyeing Company" was on Tuesday committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. G. R. Dabholkar First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, the charge against him being one under Section 376 I.P.C. (rape). The alleged victim is a girl about eleven years of age, by name Kasi, belonging to the Doobla cast.

REMARKABLE WEIGHT REDUCTIONS REPORTED FROM THE USE OF SEA PLANTS.

TREATMENT EXPLAINED AT MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

Reductions of from 20 to 40 pounds of excessive fat in a few weeks' time and final reduction to normal weight of extremely fleshy persons were reported at a recent medical conference, when the subject of obesity was discussed. The remarkable effects obtained are attributed chiefly to the use of salith leaves taken from sea plants. Their action completely restores the intestinal organs to their natural functions, increases the supply of oxygen in the blood, and thus consumes the excessive fat. Physicians present attached special significance to the fact that by this simple vegetable treatment strength and vigour are greatly increased instead of being diminished. Furthermore, the skin and tissues undergo a natural contraction while the weight is being reduced, so that no flabbiness ensues. The use of toxic drugs or weakening diets were condemned as dangerous and undesirable. Any person suffering from obesity can easily get rid of excessive fat by obtaining from their chemist an ounce of salith leaves and taking two tablets before each meal. A noticeable reduction in weight takes place within a week or ten days.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 16, 1916.

THE COUNCIL DEBATES.

When the Bombay Legislative Council began its third day's sittings yesterday, as many as sixteen resolutions on matters of general public interest still remained to be disposed of, and when it rose for the day, two of these had been thoroughly discussed and rejected, one accepted in its entirety, another in a modified form while a fifth was withdrawn. The result has been that, with a heavy agenda still facing it to-day, the last session in the life of the present Council will also be probably a record one as regards its duration. The Resolution which Government readily accepted without any discussion in its entirety, recommended the publication of results of all investigations on Government records regarding water power available in the Presidency and the need of further investigation in the same direction. Mr. Carmichael, on behalf of the Government, recognised the force of the recommendation and promised that all matters on the subject of general interest would be published in the form of Press notes, and that the rest would be open for public inspection. The Resolution on the advisability of entrusting the management of the proposed Karnatak College to the Deccan Society was withdrawn by Dewan Bahadur Godbole, who had also moved the former Resolution.

Two resolutions which came in for a good deal of instructive and somewhat warm debate, relating as they did to the question of the minute sub-division of agricultural lands in the Presidency,—especially in the Konkan,—and to the withdrawal from the people of the Belgaum District of the privilege of trial by jury in certain cases, had for their objects, respectively, the promotion of agricultural prosperity and the preservation of a highly cherished right of the people of the Presidency. As to the former there was complete unanimity of view, as Lord Willingdon admitted, that the minute sub-division of agricultural lands, which is taking place in the Konkan, and is extending also largely in the Deccan and Gujarat is an evil, the growth of which in course of time brings about more or less complete ruin to the agricultural, and therefore, to the economic, structure of the country. The difference of view lay in the remedies that should be devised to counteract this growth. In an extremely able, lucid and convincing speech, Dewan Bahadur Godbole,—whose industry may well serve as an example to many a non-official member of the Council,—graphically described the havoc that is being caused to the agricultural prosperity of the people in various parts of the Presidency by the ruinous results of the process of minute sub-divisions of land into uneconomic holdings. At the outset, he pointed out, that the aim of the agricultural policy of Government, as in case of any other country, ought to be to get the maximum outturn from the soil without causing any impoverishment. This object was being defeated in India on account of several causes, one of the principal of these being the minute sub-division of land. The Dewan Bahadur illustrated the results of this process by vivid instances, and he brought home the force of his statements to the members of the Council by informing them that in one case of the sub-division of land measuring 52 acres and 1 gunta into 139 shares, three of the latter held holdings of 1 gunta each, an area less than the by no means spacious Council Chamber in which they were sitting. There is no difficulty in demonstrating the disadvantages of this process. Mr. Kamat enforced the point by stating that he knew of some minute sub-divisions which were hardly the size of a billiard table. Mr. Curtis confessed that the mover of the Resolution had not under-estimated the seriousness of the situation which he himself regarded from the litigation point of view. Mr. Carmichael, though he began by saying that the condition of the peasantry of this Presidency was as good, if not better than, that of the peasantry of any other part of the country, gave his whole point away when he admitted that public opinion should be educated in the matter. The discussion on the subject revealed two things very clearly. firstly, that the root cause, of this evil lies in the laws of inheritance prevailing in the country and, secondly, that, as such, it is partly a matter for the people themselves to decide. The remedies which Dewan Bahadur Godbole suggested were subjected to much criticism, and it was soon apparent that, not only are Government opposed to taking any action, but that very serious difficulties would be placed in the way by the people themselves. It is difficult to understand why, in view of the general trend of the debate, Mr. Pranjpye's amendment for the appointment of a committee to thrash out the whole question, was not accepted by the Government. But the attitude of the Government, as manifested in Lord Willingdon's speech,—and Lord Willingdon recognised the gravity of the evil as much as any one,—was surprising and disappointing.

The Resolution moved by Mr. Belvi regarding the suspension of trial by jury in certain cases in the district of Belgaum provoked a debate, the two conflicting aspects of which were clearly marked, the non-official speakers, with the exception of Mulvi Rafiudden Ahmed, unanimously entering an emphatic protest and the official spokesmen making vain attempts to justify the step taken by the Government in the matter. The question has been more than once dealt with in these columns and the discussion that took place in the Council confirms the view that we have taken, and showed that the case made out by the Government in the Press-Note some months ago and in the Council yesterday is as unconvincing as official explanations can be. Mr. Belvi tore the arguments advanced in the Press-Note,—which he characterised as a masterpiece of bad reasoning and incoherency,—to pieces, and every non-official member who followed him reinforced his contentions. Col. Jackson's light-hearted attempts to bring the jury system into ridicule were, as the Advocate-General pointed out, altogether beside the mark. The jury system has been established in this country and it must stay; for the structure of British administration of justice is based on it. Mr. Lawrence was much concerned about the helplessness of sessions judges, conscious of the difficulties involved in making reference to the High Court in cases where jurors acquitted persons whom they regard as guilty. But Mr. Belvi had no difficulty in showing that, if any sessions judge refrained from making a reference he failed to do the duty that the law laid on him. Mr. Chaubal advanced several unconvincing arguments and none that were new. That Government must have had very weighty reasons, according to their own lights, for adopting the course they did is naturally presumed. But they have not been yet revealed. That is to be regretted, because, as we have said before, public rights of this sort, once granted, ought not to be taken away without grave provocation and the fullest explanation.

Notes of the Day.

The German Fleet.

We see no reason to disagree with the opinion of the "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Rotterdam that rumours of early German naval activity are not without foundation. Obviously the German Fleet was bound to come out and fight sooner or later, though probably later; and as we said long ago in these columns, the time for the great naval decision would come when Germany on land was driven to her last resources. That moment has not actually arrived but it is very near, and when it arrives the last bid for victory will be made with the Fleet which, after all, was not built for nothing, and which may as well, or rather better, take its chance of going to the bottom of the sea as be surrendered to the Allies as part of the terms of peace.

Late German S. W. Africa.

The Cape Town correspondent of the "British Empire Review" gives some interesting particulars of the situation in the South-West territory that was annexed after the defeat of the Germans. The native population is said to be settling down to normal habits and there appears to be every satisfaction at the manner in which British justice is being administered, especially in the establishment of equality before the law between Germans and the people of the country. This feeling has been intensified by the recent punishment of a German for shooting a Hottentot. The Hereros, who suffered much under German rule, are enthusiastic at having come under the Union Government and British law. As to the Germans they are said to be accepting their lot with characteristic stoicism, but they profess a strong conviction that present conditions will only last a few months longer,—it would be interesting to know what they expect to happen! Two thousand are interned at the camp at Aus, under a strong guard, and no fears are entertained of an outbreak.

Officers' Wives in East Africa.

It is reported from British East Africa that, as the outcome of a public protest by the War Council, representing the resident white community, steps have lately been taken "to prevent any more wives of officers of the Indian Expeditionary Force coming to this country." It appears to be a fact that a number of officers arriving from India under active service conditions were either accompanied by their wives and families or afterwards joined by them. The protest, says "Truth," was based on two grounds: first, that the accommodation for white women in the country is very limited; and, secondly, that the public could hardly be expected to realise the seriousness of the military situation while such a practice existed. Did the military authorities who permitted officers to take their wives with them imagine that the East African campaign was going to be a picnic?

Persian Origin of Buddha.

In a letter addressed to the "Bengalee," Dr. D. B. Spooner, whose views on Iranian influence on the history of Magadha and whose theory of the Persian origin of the race to which Buddha and Chandra Gupta belonged, have evoked a good deal of interest lately, attempts to remove some misconceptions that appear to have arisen in connection with his views. Dr. Spooner, does not wish his theories to be accepted without criticism and consideration, nor does he underrate the value of the testimony of Indian literature. On the other hand, says Dr. Spooner, the traditions of the Bhavishya and other Puranas are essentially historical and the accounts of the Assuras in the Mahabharata are also based on historical fact. Regarding Buddha and Chandragupta, Dr. Spooner says he did not mean to say that either of them was a Persian in our modern sense. They were, according to him, members of a body of Aryans who came into this country at a date subsequent to the arrival of the first Aryan immigrants, when sufficient time had elapsed for the vedic Hindus and their Iranian cousins to have developed differences of faith. In view of the frequent scornful references in ancient Sanskrit works to foreigners peopling the kingdom of Magadha, the admittedly close connection of Magadhi with the ancient dialect of Balkh and the large number of "sakadvipin" Brahmins at present to be found in Behar, is it wholly preposterous, asks the learned archaeologist, to suggest that this region must have been settled by an Iranian body in pre-historic times,—a body of people who became thoroughly acclimatised and came very largely under Hindu influence by the time of Gautama Buddha.

Buddhism a Fulfilment of Hinduism.

Regarding the real character of the Buddhistic upheaval and the extent of Iranian influence therein, the following eloquent remarks of Dr. Spooner ought to dispel the idea that Buddha was a renegade from Hinduism or that his teachings had the effect of lowering the dignity of that religion:—

As I understand the evidences of Indian literature and Indian archaeology Gautama was a member of this closely-related Iranian community, (we call him Sakya-muni, and the dictionaries assert that this word Sakya means "descendant of the Sakas, or Scythians", who were an Aryan but Iranian body), which body had in the fulness of time so come under Hindu influence as to be ripe for a reform of their inherited Magian doctrines, just as at a previous time a certain section of the Iranians in Persia had become ripe for the reform of those same doctrines through the ministry of Zarathushtra. I hold that Gautama broke away, not from the Hindu faith, but from the Magian and stepped out, not away from Hinduism but toward it, and built up his following not primarily from the ranks of Hinduism but from those of the Iranian community in this country thereby setting in motion forces which reached their culmination when at length the Buddhist community in India merged by slow degrees imperceptibly into the Hindu fold and ceased to have an individual existence.

A Danger to the Public.

A correspondent on the Apollo Bunder complains of cases that have frequently occurred, of a certain shop vending supplies unfit for human consumption. Amongst other minor supplies, he has had the experience of purchasing a tin of ball cheese which, on the tin case being removed, was found to be putrid. It was sent back to the vendor, who declined to give a substitute for it, and an appeal to the Health Office proved equally futile, our correspondent being referred to the civil courts. He had a similar experience with a tin of coffee and milk, the vendor disclaiming all responsibility. Our correspondent naturally urges that the public are entitled to expect that vendors of such goods should be held responsible for the quality of their supplies, which in many cases, require a rather strict police or municipal supervision, in view of these shops being resorted to by a large proportion of soldiers and sailors and the danger of disease incurred by rotten supplies. It seems strange, he adds, that while market supplies are protected, the ordinary shops are immune from the consequences of foisting supplies on the public which are dangerous for human consumption. It is apparent that some of these vendors are purchasers of supplies condemned and sold by the larger establishments in the city and the unwary become their dupes.

How to Cope With Dacoities.

An instructive and practical proposal was made in the Punjab Legislative Council on Tuesday by Lala Kashiram, who moved that a reduction of expenditure on the district police force in the Budget by Rs. 100,000 be made and the amount utilized for distribution of firearms in selected areas, in co-operation with the district officers and police for the prevention of dacoities. Lala Kashiram's point was that, while in 1852 the Punjab had a police force of about 15,000 costing less than twenty lakhs of rupees it had now little less than 21,000 men while the cost has increased more than three times. But, in spite of the increase in cost, the efficiency of the police has not increased, as the recent alarming rise in the number of dacoities demonstrates. The root cause of this is that the police scheme of preventive operations lacks the human element and no amount of money spent can remedy this. What is wanted is a system of village police formed by the people themselves. This system, as Lala Kashiram pointed out, is as old as the country itself. It is the only system which can make people self-reliant in the protection of their villages and can promote their co-operation with the police.

How Speeches are Opened.

There is, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, a remarkable monotony about the opening of speeches in the House of Commons,—a fact which may be interesting to our local Legislative Council orators. On the opening day of Parliament last month, forty-five speeches, (not counting brief efforts in the way of interjections) were delivered, and in thirty cases the speeches began with the first person singular. Only fifteen members could think of anything more original. One of these made his maiden speech; but even that began: "In rising to say a few words, I should like" &c. An analysis made by the "Manchester Guardinan" shows that "I beg" was used four times. So was "I should like." "I am sure" and "I wish" were each the opening of three members. "I would like," "I think," and "I desire" had two each. "I hope," "I do not rise," "I should not," "I want to ask," "I was hoping," "I do not wish," "I have not," "I associate myself," "I agree," "I am quite sure" and "I acknowledge" were each used once.

The Power of the Large Boot!

"The Statesman" publishes the following comment on the sequel to the Presidency College incident:—

The affair of Mr. James has now been settled. The Bengal Government have lost the services of a most capable and zealous principal and have gained an apology. If they are proud of their great victory there are others to whom their triumph will merely recall the proverbial difficulty of arguing with a man who wears large boots.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy is expected to arrive at Government House, Bombay, on the 1st April and to sail for Home on the 3rd after handing over the Viceroyalty to Lord Chelmsford.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Bombay for Mahableshwar on the 14th April.

We understand that Mr. H. A. Vincent, who was Deputy Commissioner of Police C.I.D., in Bombay a few years ago, and is at present Deputy Commissioner of Police C.I.D., at Simla, is to be appointed Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in place of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, who will take the place of Mr. Cadell as Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Cadell will fill the vacancy in the Secretariat caused by the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Curtis to the Bombay Council in place of the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Bombay in the second week in April between Mr. Crerar, I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor and Miss Brand, Lady Willingdon's neice.

Their strenuous duties during the past four months, in attending to the movements of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon, entitled the Bombay Police Force—or rather a considerable proportion of it—to recognition by their Excellencies. The best form of recognition was manifested last evening when about a hundred and fifty Police Officers with their wives and children were entertained in the grounds of Government House. The Commissioner presented a number of senior officers of the force to their Excellencies. At the end of two enjoyable hours the party broke up.

Mr. Jusice Chapman, of the Bihar High Court, is proceeding on leave this summer.

Mr. Ivor Thomas, Chief Engineer of Telegraphs, retires from service next month, Mr. H. S. Styan succeeding him.

The amalgamation with effect from the 1st proximo, is sanctioned of the offices of Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Bengal, Mr. C. E. Grey to be the head of the combined office with Mr. A. Kinney as Deputy.

Mr. A. E. Wallace, Personal Assistant to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Agent in addition to his own duties from the 1st March, 1916.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MUNICIPAL LAND AND BUILDINGS FUND.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Chairman of the Committee presiding, consideration was given, among other matters, to the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 8th instant:

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 857, dated the 6th May 1915, requesting the Commissioner to report on the suggestions made in paras. 2 and 3 of the report, dated 27th March 1915, of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, regarding the Municipal Lands Fund, I have the honour to state that I consider that the Special fund could now be started. It must be clearly understood that the sanction of the Corporation will be required to any payment from the fund and that the fund can, if required, for general purpose be made use of by the Corporation. As regards the utilization of money received for setforward or for permission to do work withia the regular line of the street, the amount so realised in one year may be added to the Street Improvement Grant for the ensuing year. The amounts realised for example in 1915-16 would be exactly known, say, in June 1916, and they could be added with the sanction of the Corporation to the Budget grant for Street Improvement for the then current year 1916-17. It may be desirable that Municipal Buildings should if otherwise convenient be constructed out of the fund and similarly monies received on account or by the sale of Municipal Buildings should be added to it. The fund should therefore be known as the "Municipal Land and Buildings Fund." I forward herewith fresh statements showing monies received during 1914-15 and from 1st April 1915 to 18th February 1916 amounting to Rs. 2,98,134-11-9 on account of sale of land other than set-forward, and as the amount has been credited to Municipal Revenue, I have th honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 2,98,134-11-9 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the Commissioner's suggestion be be approved.

ADDRESSES TO VICEROYS.

With reference to the Corporation Resolution approving of the presentation of a farewell address to Lodr Hardinge and an address of welcome to the Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy-designate, the Standing Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,800 for the illumination of the Addresses and for silver caskets and other incidental charges.

After disposing of some other items of business, the Committee adjourned.

UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Replying to a question by Sir John Jardine regarding the University of Burma, Mr. Chamberlain said he understood that the Government of Burma was drafting a bill which would be submitted to the Government of India.

The Government of India have decided to exempt from export duty all tea sold at auction up to and including the 29th February.

The Madras City Municipal Bill modelled upon the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission, is now before the Government of India.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN BATTLE.

LULL IN FIGHTING.

EARLY NAVAL BATTLE EXPECTED,

ENORMOUS DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH ARMY.

The lull at Verdun finds the position generally unchanged as compared with nine days ago. The French do not believe that the Germans have definitely abandoned the offensive, but the French calmly and confidently await the next move at whatever point it may be directed.

It is reported from Holland that the rumours of early German naval activity are not without foundation and that the most terrible sea fight in history will bring the end of the war in sight.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant paid a tribute to the wonderful discipline of the new enlistments, considering their short term of training. A million men had enlisted in four days under the Derby scheme. The stores used since the outbreak of war would have lasted 140 normal years.

A Bucharest message says that the Bulgarians crossed the Danube near Zimnitza and killed eight Roumanian soldiers.

Mr. Asquith is suffering from bronchial catarrh and is unable to attend the House of Commons.

MR. ASQUITH ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

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MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Major-General Heath, Director of Quartering, has been appointed temporary Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Colonel Atkins, Deputy Director of Supplies, has been appointed temporary Director, replacing Major-General Long.

COLONEL WILLIAM LOWRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The "Gazette" announces that Colonel William Lowry, retired, Indian Army, has been appointed to command a battalion of Lincolnshires.

THE COST OF VERDUN.

WHAT GERMANY HAS TO CONSIDER.

LUL AT VERDUN.

OFFENSIVE NOT REGARDED AS ABANDONED.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS CALMLY AWAITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar. 14.

The lull at Verdun finds the position generally unchanged as compared with nine days ago. The French do not believe that the Germans have definitely abandoned the offensive as they have still a hundred thousand fresh troops to be flung into the furnace at the behest of the Kaiser, but the French calmly and confidently await the next move at whatever point it may be directed.

Experts are of opinion, that after the sanguinary repulse of frontal attacks, the Germans may try surprises on the wings.

The two most important positions on the battlefield are Morthomme, west of the Meuse, and Douaumont, east of the Meuse.

The Germans have gained some ground at Bethincourt and Crow's Wood which are the outlying positions at Morthomme, but the principal position of the latter is still unattacked while the Germans at Douaumont are struggling to maintain the salient.

ARTILLERY SUCCESS NORTH OF THE AISNE.

STRATEGIC STATION AT BREULLES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Our artillery north of the Aisne wrecked enemy organisations at several points on the Vauclerc plateau. Our heavy guns bombarded German works in Champagne and Eastern Argonne.

Our aviators were remarkably active today. Six machines dropped one hundred and thirty bombs on the strategic station at Breulles, north of Verdun. Numerous actions were fought in which we indisputably had the advantage.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down and others were seen to be falling, but their destruction was not verified.

FAIRLY VIOLENT CANNONADE

GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE CHECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 14.

The communiqué says west of the Meuse cannonade was fairly violent at night time. A strong German reconnaissance in Haudremont Wood was checked by our curtain of fire.

Bombardment continued with violence at Vaux and Danloup. There was also artillery activity in Woevre, notably in the sector of Eix.

The Germans attempted to attack in Bois-le-Pretre, but were dispersed by rifle fire, leaving a number of dead.

GERMAN BOASTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

A French official statement says the total prisoners claimed by the Germans at Verdun is double the number of French killed, wounded and unwounded prisoners. The French lost only 84 guns, many of which were useless, whereas the number of German guns destroyed was very large.

SITUATION IN ARTOIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A correspondent in Northern France says the French positions in the Arras region are now such that it is impossible for a German attack to have any success there. The French artillery at Neuville and Givenchy is now completely master of the situation.

The Germans are daily fortifying Lens, Merincourt and Baillent in connection with the defence of Lille. Artillery and aircraft are seriously hindering the work.

"SWEETS" DROPPED BY AVIATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 14

The Governor of Bologna announces that Austrian air-raiders on February 13th dropped packages of sweets which, when analysed, were found to contain germs of contagious diseases.

THE COST OF VERDUN.

IS IT WORTH THE SACRIFICE?

WHAT THE HUN HAS TO CONSIDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

The "Lausanne Gazette" learns that the Kaiser intends to make the Crown Prince a Field Marshal when he has captured Verdun.

The "Daily News" Paris correspodent says it is generally believed that the Crown Prince has gone too far to recede and that he must fight to the finish. After three weeks he is still before the French line. If that line is penetrated, he will have lost a quarter of a million men. There are two stronger lines behind.

Is he prepared to sacrifice three quarters of a million? Apparently yes. General Petain has an abundance of reserves, but he, unlike the Crown Prince, uses them sparingly. The day may come when the pendulum will swing in the other direction and the Crown Prince bitterly rue the squandering of tens of thousands of lives.

IMPOSSIBLY EXCESSIVE PRICE.

The "Morning Post's" Paris correspondent says there is good evidence that the Germans at Verdun are fatigued. Their attacks have become scrappy and artillery as far as possible, is used in place of infantry. Prisoners captured show that recruits of the 1916 and 1917 classes have been used to reform the punished regiments.

The French staff is confident that Verdun cannot be taken except at a price which even the Kaiser and the Crown Prince would regard as impossibly excessive. At such a price the French would gladly yield Verdun. It is not seriously hoped that the Germans will pay it.

HUNS OUT TO BE KILLED.

"The Times" military correspondent says there are only three or four weak German divisions south of the Danube and not fifty on the Russian front. The rest having flowed back to France where there are 118 divisions 25 of which are attacking Verdun.

It is not the German theory to attack with 25 while 93 look on. We evidently have not yet seen the complete development of the plan.

If the Germans attempt a second attack in Champagne or elsewhere they will probably gamble and deplete their reserves in order to strengthen the attack.

The correspondent concludes. "We can ask the Russians not to disturb themselves on our account or to alter the dates of the reopening of the eastern campaign. At the present rate we shall have disposed of half a million of the enemy before. May arrives and there will be so many the fewer to tackle in the spring. The Huns are out to be killed. We ask nothing better."

RESISTING MILITARY DESPOTISM.

FRIEND'S ADVICE TO DR. WILSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

An ex-president of the Harvard University and a close friend of President Wilson writes to the "New York Times" that the promptest means of protecting America from a German invasion is openly to side with the European peoples now resisting military despotism.

THE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

CARRANZA'S CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14.

Carranza has accepted American co-operation provided his troops are also allowed to cross the frontier in pursuit of the brigands. The United States has agreed.

The War Department recognises that months will elapse before Villa's band is broken up.

Managers of American munition factories, with which large orders have been placed, state that they will not interfere with the contracts with the Allies.

TREASURER-GENERNL OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 14

The Persian Government has reappointed as Treasurer-General Mr. Heinsens who resigned last March as the result of German intrigues.

EARLY GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

PROSPECTS OF TERRIBLE SEA FIGHT.

"A LAST DESPERATE THROW."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent is convinced that the rumours of early German naval activity action are not without foundation and asserts positively that in the near future our navy will achieve its great desire.

The most terrible sea fight in history will bring the end of the war in sight. Germany is preparing a last desperate throw employing therein all her reserves on land on the sea and in the air.

"FIGHT FOR RIGHT."

MOVEMENT AGAINST PREMATURE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Mansion House in support of a "Fight for Right" movement with the object of opposing premature peace.

Mr. Balfour wrote warmly sympathising with the movement.

Mr. Fisher said that the self-governing colonies had steeled their hearts to every sacrifice to win the war. Victory would mean a new heaven and a new earth.

The Bishop of Winchester, the Chief Rabbi and Monsignor Drew supported the movement.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN TURKEY

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, March 13.

A letter from Constantinople states that a numerously signed memoir begs the Heir Apparant to urge the Sultan to change the Government with the view to concluding a separate peace with the Entente.

AUTONOMOUS ALBANIA.

BULGARIA'S "SCRAP OF PAPER" WITH TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, March 13.

A Sofia telegram says that Dr. Radoslavoff speaking in the Sobranje declared that he could not oppose the establishment of an autonomous Albania. He was ignorant of what would happen to Serbia.

Bulgaria was not closely related to either of her neighbours. The agreement with Turkey could to-morrow become only a "scrap of paper."

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT

DISOBEDIENCE OF MILITARY ORDERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

A press communique states that a report has been received from the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia, that on the 23rd February last a portion of the 15th Lancers failed to obey orders issued for the performance of military duty. This serious breach of discipline resulted in the trial of the offenders by court martial, by which they were convicted and sentenced to various terms of transportation or imprisonment.

It will be a matter of general regret that the reputation of this fine regiment with its excellent record should be thus damaged by the unsoldierly conduct of the misguided men. It is satisfactory to note that all the Indian officers, without exception, remained true to their oath of allegiance.

BULGARIANS KILL EIGHT ROUMANIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Bucharest message says that the Bulgarians crossed the Danube near Zimnitza and killed eight Rumanian soldiers.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AYRES, Mar. 14.

The wheat harvest is estimated at 4,698,800 tons.

DEBATE ON ARMY ESTIMATES.

ENORMOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMY.

A MILLION RECRUITS IN FOUR DAYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

During the debate on Army Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant paid a tribute to the wonderful discipline of the men considering their short term of training.

He announced that a million recruits had enlisted in four days under the Derby Scheme. The number of bachelors who were engaged in munition work and national industry would be reduced to a minimum. Government would see that married men were not let down.

Mr. Tennant dwelt on the enormous development of the Army, giving as an instance, that stores since the outbreak of war would have lasted 140 normal years. He emphasised the merits of the system of purchase on behalf of all the Allies.

"STARRED" OCCUPATIONS.

COMMITTEE'S REVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The War Office announces that the Committee revising starred occupations, with the exception of railways and collieries, recommends that exemption of men claiming responsible positions in occupations connected with export trades be limited to married men over thirty.

That "reserved" bachelors be released for service and that "luxury" occupations be deleted from reservation.

It has been decided to establish a union of married attested men at Manchester.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped the revision of the lists of reserved occupations would secure the fulfilment of Lord Derby's pledge. He understood that in the revision married men would receive special consideration.

GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The following names of Naval officers are mentioned in dispatches in connection with the Gallipoli operations:—

Rear-Admirals Thursby, Christian and Stuart-Nicholson. Practically all the captains engaged are mentioned in addition to fifteen midshipmen, and eight trawler skippers. Those mentioned in connection with the evacuation include Rear-Admiral Fremantle and thirty-two others of various ranks

Twenty-seven Distinguished Service Orders are conferred, the recipients including Assistant-paymaster B. F. Hood.

A number of Distinguished Service Crosses are awarded including ten to midshipmen, and four to skippers. Commander Unwin, V. C. of the famous River Clyde is made a K.C.M.G.

The "Gazette" announces that Colonel Walter Campbell and Lieut.-Colonel A. Lynden Bell have been appointed Major-Generals in connection with the evacuation.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The following decorations have been conferred in connection with the withdrawal from Gallipoli.

K. C. B.—Major-Generals Altham, Byng and Godley.

C. B.—Lieut.-Colonels, G. F. MacMunn and C. B. White, of Australian forces.

G. C. M. G.—Lieut.-General Monro.

K. C. M. G.—Major-General F. J. Davies.

C. M. G.—Colonel Robert Tudway. Majors H. E. Sreet, Artillery, A. G. McNalty, Army Service Corps, C. F. Aspinall, Munster Fusiliers.

ARMY PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Yate suggested that the widows of temporary Majors in the Indian Army, should be placed on the same footing as regards pensions and gratuities, whether the husbands were killed before or after September 1st 1915.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would consider the suggestion in communication with the War Office.

GERMAN'Y NEW WAR LOAN.

A MERE BANKING AFFAIR.

SIGNS OF THE COMING DISASTER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The neutral financiers declare that owing to the pitiable condition of small capitalists, Germany's new loan will be merely a banking affair, namely the conversion of Government bills into Government securities. They opine that this system means fast progress towards a national disaster.

GERMANS AT BEIRA INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Reuter's Cape Town correspondent says all Germans at Beira have been interned and their shipping taken over.

Portugal's inclusion in the Entente is very popular, says a correspondent at Rio De Janeiro. There has been enthusiastic pro-Allies demonstrations there.

THE SPIRIT OF PORTUGAL.

We are informed by Mr. Alfredo Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal, that the following telegram has been received from the Minister for Colonies, Lisbon:—

On the 10th instant war has been declared between Germany and Portugal. In a extraordinary session of Congress held on the 10th Government have read all international correspondence about the demand of German ships and the final declaration of war by Germany. The Premier amidst general applauses ended his speech proclaiming that the duty of all is to sink party differences before the sacred altar of the motherland and to organise a new Ministry upon the principle of the unity of all Republican strength. The Congress have unanimously conferred to Executive Power all faculties required during wartime with Germany, in accordance with article thirty-six number fourteen of the Constitution and approved unanimously Alexandre Braga's motion supported by Government and agreed with him to organise a National Ministry to safeguard the honour of the motherland by executing decisions from the Legislative Power. This very imposing session was attended by the President of the Republic and other foreign allied representatives, some of them were deliriously ovated.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

DISSENSIONS AMONG HOSTILE ARABS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes regarding the Egyptian frontier:—

The Beduin levies have beaten a retreat. It appears that the contributory cause has been dissension in the rank. It should be explained that the forces put into the field against us, have been composed of a few regulars Tripolitan Arabs and Aulad Ali tribesmen. For a long time Turco-German emissaries have been intriguing amongst them and trying to win them over. When therefore we withdrew over advance garrisons from Solloum and Sidi Barani and took up our position at Mersa Matrup, Aulad Ali, situated between that town and the frontier, remained at the mercy of the oncoming Tripolitan Arabs. Some of them joined hands with them and fought alongside with them against us. Others who refused to take up arms against their protector, were prevented by force and by threats from coming into our lines. Within the last few days bodies of local eastern Beduins have come into our lines at Matruh. These are all refugees from the Tripolitan camp. Some of them had actually fought against us, others had been amongst those who had been prevented by force from coming in at the outset of hostilities. One and all declare that the truce between them and the western Arabs is at an end and the long standing friction has now given place to an open quarrel. They complain that Tripolitans at the instance of Turkish officers illtreat them on every possible occasion. They deprive them of their food and often put them and their families to death over the most trivial disputes and offences whilst it has been noticeable that the eastern Arabs have always been in the forefront and have had to bear the brunt of fighting.

GENERAL BOTHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Times" Cape Town correspondent states in an interview General Botha said that with Parliament sitting and General Smuts in the field, it was impossible for him to leave South Africa in order to confer with the British and Dominion Representatives.

COCOA FROM THE CAMEROONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Four hundred tons of cocoa have arrived in London from the Cameroons.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEDICAL DEGREES BILL PASSED.

SIR P. LUKIS ON INDIGENOUS MEDICINES.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Ports Act Amendment Bill and the Medical Degrees Bill were passed.

The Government accepted Mr. Asad Ali Khan's resolution recommending investigation into the possibility of placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis and increasing their usefulness.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir William Clark, Vice-President presided. After questions, on the motion of Mr. Low, the Ports Act Amendment Bill was passed with an amendment which is now section 68 (B) of the Bill. The Bill was passed.

MEDICAL DEGREES BILL.

Sir Pardey Lukis in moving that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in Western medical science and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles be taken into consideration, said it is not necessary that I should address the Council at any length, it will be observed that there is practically only one note of dissent to the report of the Select Committee, who have amended and modified the Bill in such a way as to go far towards meeting the criticisms that have been directed at it. We have removed the word "Bogus" from the short title. We have reduced the amount of the fines for the first offences, and for members of an association controverting clause 4. We have inserted an important proviso in clause 6, excepting from its operation the use by people of titles which were in use by them at the commencement of the Act and we have added two new clauses which provide against hasty or ill-judged prosecutions. I am also authorised to announce that in the interest of the students of an unrecognised institution the Government of India by exercising the powers conferred in the latter portion of clause 3 will permit during the next two years the grant by such institutions of certificates of efficiency to those students who are registered as having completed their second year's tuition at the time of the passing of the Act. I trust that with these modifications and amendments the Council will be able to give their unanimous assent to the Bill. I do not propose to make any further remarks at this stage but will leave it to my hon. friend Dr. M. N. Bannerjee to state his views as the expert nominated by H. E. the Viceroy to represent the independent medical colleges in Calcutta which are the only institutions affected by the Bill."

EXPERT'S VIEWS.

Dr. M. N. Bannerjee said that it should be clearly understood that the Bill did not interfere with the liberty of any one to practise but intended only to protect the diplomas. With this protection the diplomas would have an enhanced face value which would elevate the members of the profession holding them in the estimation of the public and nothing could be more desirable in the interest both of the public and the profession. Besides it seemed to be wrong in principle and fraught with danger in practice to allow any private individual or association to grant diplomas, for, there were no safeguarding against any sinister influences prevailing with irresponsible persons. Continuing Dr. Bannerjee said that in Calcutta during the last 20 years they had passed out no less than 4,000 trained men who had been useful as country practitioners and as medical assistants in various services. That these institutions had served useful purpose would not be disputed, but since the passing of the local Medical Registration Acts a new state of things had come into existence. Those institutions, which had done good work so long with the tacit consent of the Government and with open encouragement from high officials, were now declared as unrecognised institutions and their passed students were disqualified from signing certificates, giving medical evidence in law courts, and holding public appointments and also appointments in private industries, such as jute, tea, shipping, mining etc. The schools did not know where they were, nor were the students anxious to enter them, mindful of the fact that overtook their predecessors. The result was that one of the private schools had already ceased to exist and another was going to wind up in April next. Of the two remaining one had the good fortune to secure Government help and had just been affiliated to the University, the other would also be helped to affiliate itself to the State Medical Faculty. In conclusion Dr. Bannerjee said if Government could see their way to grant the prayer that private institutions should be allowed to grant certificates of efficiency to students who passed out during the next two years all parties would be satisfied, and maintained that the opposition to the Bill on the ground of insufficient supply of medical men would be met if the scheme he put forward in his resolution at the last meeting of the Council, which Government kindly accepted, was carried into effect.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Barua supported the Bill.

Pandit Malaviya speaking at length urged that the Government should have begun by establishing more medical colleges and doubted the gravity of the evils to warrant such Bills.

Mr. Achariyaar moved an amendment with a view to confine the scope and the penal clause of the Bill to granting of degrees and titles and to prevent it from covering granting of documents and certificates.

Sir Pardey Lukis opposed the amendment and said that if these institutions be permitted to grant certificates of efficiency in western medical science it was highly probable that such certificates would be utilised to support bogus claims to practice, especially if they resembled the document now displayed, and he deprecated any weakening of the provisions of the Bill as now amended.

The amendment was negatived. Mr. Chariar having called for a division the amendment was rejected by 41 votes against and 9 for it.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea moved an amendment to the effect that the operation of section 3 of the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill restricting the power of granting certificates of qualification in western medicine in the case of existing medical institutions be suspended until medical schools teaching a lower standard have come into existence. If his amendment was accepted, he said, the existing medical institutions would continue to grant medical certificates until vernacular medical schools had been established. When these schools had been opened they would to a considerable extent meet the medical needs of the community. But in the meantime the situation in Bengal was that they had 2,500 qualified medical practitioners on the register for a population of 50 millions or in other words one qualified medical practitioner to 20,000 people. That was hopelessly inadequate. Therefore, it was desirable that private medical schools should teach and grant certificates until vernacular medical schools had come into existence for, some sort of qualification was better than no qualication. His amendment was a necessary corollary to Dr. Bannerjee's resolution.

Mr. Dadabhoy in supporting said that the amendment was very modest and should be accepted by the Government.

Sir C. P. Lukis said: I am afraid I cannot accept my hon. friend's amendment which practically amounts to a proposal that the Act should be indefinitely held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of vernacular medical education. This question was discussed in the select committee and it was then decided to be entirely outside the purview of the present Bill the object of which is to raise the standard of medical education in English teaching schools. It was on this understanding that the Government of India agreed to accept Dr. Bannerjee's resolution and I cannot agree to the acceptance of that resolution being used as a reason for the indefinite continuation of the right to grant certificates.

After Mr. Bannerjea had replied the amendment was withdrawn.

In moving his second amendment to the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea said that his object was to protect the interests of youngmen who were now in the existing private medical institutions. Those who had entered these institutions before the Bill should not not suffer by reason of the Bill. The Hon. member in charge of the Bill had done away with the retrospective provisions of the Bill. His amendment further emphasised the same principle.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Dadabhoy, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Rai Sita Nath Roy, the Maharaja of Nashipore and Mr. M. S. Das.

Sir Pardey Lukis opposed the amendment and after giving the genesis of the self-constituted medical colleges in Calcutta, pointed out that the proprietors of these institutions had ample warning of the intentions of the Government. Failing to recognise that these intentions were serious they continued to admit a large number of pupils as though nothing had happened. For these reasons he was unable to recommend that the two years of grace already granted as regards the issue of certificates should be extended to four years. The Government of India had been patient and long been suffering in this matter.

The amendment was rejected. A poll was taken with the result that 15 voted for the amendment and 30 against it.

The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

EUROPEAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

On the Council reassembling after lunch Mr. J. H. Abbott moved that wherever there are European boarding schools, committees consisting of officials and non-officials be constituted by the Local Governments for the purpose of enquiring into the physical condition and dietary arrangements for the children therein and reporting thereon to the Director of Public Instruction." He said, it was a well known fact that the management of many of the privately managed and administered schools in India, were more or less in financial difficulties with the consequence that economy must be practised. In many cases economy meant reduction and curtailment of supply of food and employment of a staff of teachers on meagre salaries. Such conditions naturally led to starvation of mind and body. The speaker had been informed that children in robust state of health were frequently sent to such schools by parents, but when they returned for the vacation they presented more or less washed out and anaemic appearances. These conditions, he held, could not be attributed to any other cause than that of insufficient nourishment, insanitary environments, perhaps the two at times aggravated by harsh or even cruel treatment. The members of Committees individually or collectively should pay strictly surprise visits to the schools under their care and pay particular attention to the the quantity and quality of food supplies.

Sir Sankaran Nair in opposing the resolution, said it required too many things which it might not be possible to work out practically. Thus, for instance, it might not always be possible to get officials and nonofficials of the type required by Mr. Abbott to do this work, but when possible the suggestion of Mr. Abbott might be acted upon.

Mr. Banerjea urged the inclusion of Indian boarding schools within the scope of the resolution.

Mr. Abbott replying regretted his inability to accept it and the resolution was withdrawn.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

Mr. Asad Ali Khan in introducing his resolution that the Government of India in consultation with the Local Governments should investigate the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine on a scienific basis and increasing their usefulness, pointed out that many highly authoritative men like Elphinstone, Prof. J. F. Noyle, of King's College, London, Dr. A. F. Hoerule, and Sir Pardey Lukis, had joined in paying their tribute to the usefulness and in some measure their pronounced excellence.

Mr. Rayaningar, the Raja of Pirpur, the Maharajah of Nashipore, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Rai Sita Nath Roy, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, and Mr. M. S. Das supported the resolution.

Sir Pardey Lukis supported the motion and said he did not recognise any fixed line of demarcation between the eastern and western systems of medicine. The main difference between the two was that one had advanced while the other had remained stationary and that was why he was an advocate for placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine upon a scientific basis, thus increasing their usefulness. Continuing Sir Pardey Lukis said: The modern medicine as we know it to-day is very different from the rough methods of treatment of the "barbor" surgeons and we are ourselves only just emerging from the slough of empiricism. I well remember that in the early seventies at which time disease, causing bacteria were unknown, I was almost howled down when I tried to deliver an address on the germ theory of disease before a students' debating society. Hon. members will recollect also that until a few years ago we believed malaria to be due to foul air as its name implies. Why then should the allopath arrogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all the new discoveries denying these privileges to the practitioners of other systems of medicine. This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent. of the Indian population lives in rural areas where the Vaids and Hakims are and will be for many years to come the chief attendants of those dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches in this Council. It was in view of this and in the hope that something might be done to raise the status and improve the education of the Vaids and Hakims that I insisted on a definite standard of education for the new type of vernacularly trained village practitioners which it is proposed to create, for I am strongly of opinion that in the interests of the masses the education of those who profess the indigenous systems of medicine is as important as the invention of a lower grade of allopathic practitioner. Personally if I were ill I say frankly that I would prefer to be treated by a good Vaid or Hakim rather than by a bad doctor. I resent strongly that spirit of medical trade unionism which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all Vaids and Hakims as quacks and charlatans and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was privileged to have the friendship of two such learned men as the late Nawab Shafaud-Dowlah of Fyzabad and Kaviraj Bijay Ratan Sen of Calcutta. I will not trouble a lay audience with all the evidence that exists to show that many of the so-called discoveries of recent years are merely "re-discoveries" of facts known centuries ago to the ancients. I will merely remark that I am not alone in my opinion as regards the value of the ancient systems of medicine. I do so in good company amongst whom I may mention my friend and former colleague Sir Havelock Charles, Colonel King of Madras to whom India owes the magnificent research institute at Guindy, and that distinguished sanitarian Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay. With these remarks I am authorised to accept the resolution on behalf of the Government of India.

The resolution was accepted.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Dadabhoy moved that steps be taken by the Government for the exhibition in all schools and colleges under Government control, of official war films and for the introduction of them generally in cinematographs for impartation of instruction in hygiene, sanitation and agriculture. He said in America, France, Germany and Japan the cinematograph had been used as a medium of instruction in schools. Its employment in schools for instruction was likely to be appreciated most in India as it fitted in well with ancient traditions.

Mr. Sharp alluded to the importance of visual instruction which was in complete accord with the resolution of the Government of India issued in 1913. He was in sympathy with the resolution but was not convinced as to the advantage to be derived from cinematographs as a means of imparting agricultural education. He specially laid stress on the effect of the displayson eyesight and on the attention and imaginative powers of pupils. He said the Government were unable to accept the resolution in its present form but they could accept it as slightly amended so as to refer generally to visual instruction.

Mr. Dadabhoy accepted the following modified form of the resolution: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that steps be taken by Government for exhibition of official war films and that facilities be given to students in Government institutions to see them and that encouragement be given to visual instruction."

The reolution as modified was accepted.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIANS AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Major-General Holloway replying to Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan's question on the re-enlistment of Mahomedans to the Indian Volunteer force said that under the existing orders no separate Companies or Corps of Volunteers in which Indians only are enlisted, are authorised. Individual Indians, irrespective of class, may be admitted into a Volunteer Corps at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. No question of the proportion of Mahomedans in a Volunteer Corps therefore arises in the existing conditions.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

At the Imperial Council to-day two dispatches from the Secretary of State on the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission in connection with Municipalities and Rural Boards were laid on the table.

The Secretary of State agrees to the fostering of the vitality of Municipalities as the Local Governments may advise as a means to encouraging the intelligent co-operation of the people in the sphere of public duty affecting their daily deeds, the case for entrusting the Presidency and Rangoon Municipalities with large powers and extended freedom being recognised as specially strong. The present restrictions on the powers of Rural Boards regarding Budget expenditure and establishments are also to be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

HORACE GOLDIN SEASON AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Although every effort has been made in order to open the farewell Goldin season at the Excelsior to-night, it has been found impossible to do so owing to the congestion on the Railway and the consequent late arrival of the scenery and baggage which reach to the respectable total of 30 tons. Mr. Goldin, while deeply regretting disappointing his patrons in Bombay feels that it would not be wise in hurriedly putting on such an elaborate and heavy show with short preparation but we are promised that everything will be "merry and bright" and ready to-morrow Friday, when two performances will be given at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Specially cheap rates are introduced for the earlier performances. The Company arrived in Bombay from their Far Eastern Tour on Wednesday, all on the "Top of form" after breaking several records in the various large cities, including Bangkok, Siam, where Mr. Goldin was warmly complimented on his performance by the Young Ruler of that country at a command performance, adding another honour to the long list of Royal favours from the late King Edward with whom he was a special favourite.

THE DISGRACEFUL RACE COURSE INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done well to draw public attention to the disgraceful incident which occured at the Race Course after the last race on Saturday. What your correspondent "Exasperated" has described is perfectly true. The scene was witnessed by many people who all felt indignant at the savage behaviour of the man who took a regular delight in belabouring three or four pistachio sellers with savage cuts from a thick Malacca cane. I was so angered at this brutal assault on poor unoffending people that I was on the point of holding him by the throat. I may add that it is not the first time that the Club menials have done this. I have witnessed this several times, but last Saturday it was done with a fury that surprised all. One is at a loss to know what harm there can be in allowing these pistachio sellers in the Course after the last race. Some unfortunate children who also came in to pick up Tote tickets were mercilessly thrashed. It is strange that yours is the only paper that has drawn attention to this incident when hundreds of people saw the thing.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Byculla, Mar. 13, 1916.

BANGALORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 15.

The programme of the Bangalore races for July 4th, 6th and 8th provides for practically the same events as last year the entries being also much about the same. The only change is that all closed races have been cut out and an extra C. B. race substituted for each day.

HARBOROUGH BY-ELECTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Mr. Gibson Bowles will contest Harborough on behalf of married men who have attested. The opposition candidate is Mr. Percy Harris, Liberal.

AMBULANCE WORK IN MADRAS.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES BY THE GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 14.

This morning an interesting ceremony was performed in the Executive Council Chamber of Fort St. George when His Excellency the Governor in the presence of all the members of the Madras Legislative Council presented certificates granted by the Indian Council of St. John Ambulance Association to gentlemen in this Presidency, who had rendered valuable voluntary services in the cause of ambulance work. These certificates included two special ones granted by His Excellency the Viceroy in grateful appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Hon. Mr. Muirhead as head of the South India Railway Co. Ltd. and Dr. Gibson, Medical Officer of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. These were first presented after which certificates for services rendered to the St. John Ambulance Association were presented to the following doctors:—Dr. L. G. Derosario, Dr. E. A. Fonceco, Dr. S. Jesudoss, Dr. P. K. Krishna Rao, Dr. C. V. Krishnaswamy Iyar, Dr. A. Lakshmipathi, Dr. A. Muthukrishna Reddi, Dr. V. Muthuvelu Pillay, Dr. G. Narayanaswamy Moodaliar. Dr. N. Panduranga Rao, Dr. G. L. Phillpz, Dr. P. P. Pinto, Dr. U. Rama Rao, Dr. T. B. Subba Rao and Dr. N. Venkata swamy. Some of the recipients were absent owing probably to the shortness of the notice and their certificates will be forwarded to them. The Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman and Major C. J. Hingston, I.M.S., were present and assisted in the presentation.

His Excellency in performing the ceremony said that he availed himself of the opportunity of presenting certificates with the concurrence which the council had given him yesterday. The St. John Ambulance Association as they were aware, were very much stimulated by great deal of ambulance training which had been imparted during the present war. Some years ago the Railway companies and Volunteer Corps in the Presidency and police were all doing the work in this direction and they had had increased encouragement and stimulus entirely owing to demands made upon the Presidency by the requirements of the war. It was very encouraging to know that voluntary workers had come forward in this way to assist in giving instructions laid down by the St. John Ambulance Association. His Excellency would take the opportunity of mentioning how valuable such training proved to be. As an auxiliary to the hospital ship Madras, the Madras War Fund had decided to keep a river hospital vessel as a travelling first aid dipensing hospital for work on rivers in Mesopotamia. Rivers were the only lines of communication in these theatres of operations and these river vessels were provided to serve as travelling hospitals with 150 beds and they would go about from the base to the firing line. During the last two or three days there had been a call for voluntary workers to provide staff for these vessels from Madras Presidency. The Hon. Surgeon General assisted by Major Hingston had been able to assure His Excellency that the whole of the staff which would be required could be provided and had been provided by voluntary workers who had come forward to do this work on river vessels. Within the next ten days these men would be drawing their stores in Bombay and would be placed in charge of Major Bradfield who had hitherto acted as Adjutant of the hospital ship and who was to be in charge of river hospitals. They would thus have most useful piece of work done on rivers by Madras for the field force in Mesopotamia. These vessels were being constructed in Bombay specially for the purpose and His Excellency hoped that now that Madras staff was ready they would secure one of the first of these vessels and be able to develop it as auxiliary to the excellent work done by the hospital ship. His Excellency mentioned this as being one of the fruits of ambulance works. If this work had not been going on they would have had great difficulty in providing the staff required for these river vessels. They were indebted for this in large measure to Mr. Muirhead and Dr. Gibson who had encouraged the ambulance training and to those gentlemen who were examiners to the St. John Ambulance Association. His Excellency therefore, felt he had the warm approval of all present in carrying out the instructions of the Viceroy and presenting Mr. Muirhead and Dr. Gibson with special certificates of thanks and professional gentlemen who had assisted as examiners with certificates for their good work. His Excellency also desired to acknowledge very warmly the strong help and support they had received throughout from the Surgeon-General who, His Excellency felt sure, would be first to acknowledge the devotion, energy and capacity with which Major Hingston had helped in the cause.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

TWELVE CASES IN A WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Twelve cases of dacoities were reported to police during last week committed by low-class Hindus and Mahomedans of the places of occurrence. These cases were distributed both in East and West Bengal, two at Jessore and one each in Bogra, Dacca, Jalpaiguri, Khulna, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Pabna, Birbhum, Faridpur and Bankura districts. In some of these cases dacoits brutally assaulted the inmates of the houses of the victims and carried away considerable porperty. The Faridpur case is a river dacoity. Some fourteen dacoits came in a boat and attacked a boat occupied by a local trader who being assaulted raised an alarm which drew the river police's attentoin and on whose approach the dacoits fell into water. But they were chased by policemen who fired and arrested dacoits, six of whom, were wounded.

ENEMY TRADING IN INDIA.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT'S STRONG SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the European Association was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. C. Godfrey, President of the Association occupied the chair. In the course of his speech the president after making an appeal for members referred to the present war. Referring to the enemy trade Mr Godfrey said:—"The matter of hostile firms in India and their continued trading has been dealt with by the Chambers of Commerce and all I need say is that we are pleased by Lord Islington's recent announcement at home that the firms in India have now been closed finally and we may hope, and I think with some certainty, that after the war enemy firms will not be allowed to re-establish themselves. But the Government of the land must not be depended on solely. To ensure this, social ostracism must also be brought into play. We must lay aside former feelings of friendliness and must one and all decide to combine and act on principle that the trade of India is to be in the hands of Britishers and Indians and that no Hun, be he German, Austrian or Turk, is to be allowed to set up establishment. Trade with enemies' countries after the war we shall want because our wares, our raw materials, our produce and other manufactured articles must reach the markets of the world. But the handling of that trade both on land and sea it should be our endeavour and aim to keep for our own business houses, shipping companies and banks. There are always people to be found who are ready to make money in spite of patriotic scruples. Such people after the war may be willing to assist in the restoration of enemy firms, provided they can profit by so doing. If the Imperial Government and the Government of India do not render this impossible, and they should do so, then it will lie with the societies and associations such as ours to engender a strong feeling amongest British and Indians alike to boycot such people and to make their methods fruitless. I sound this note of warning in all earnestness as we know well short-lived memory can be."

PROPERTIES OF GERMAN MISSIONS.

Referring to German Missions, Mr. Godfrey said that no German missionary should be allowed to work in India and all properties of these Missions should be confiscated. After the war was over no missionary of the enemy race could be trusted to work amongst the natives of India

He next suggested that hospital arrangements should be made all over the country for British and Indian wounded soldiers. He advocated compulsory military training for every Britisher in India.

Mr. Godfrey next referred to the retention in service of a German as bandmaster of the Viceroy and said, "Feeling against this act of his Excellency has been expressed to me not by our own members only but also by many Government officials."

Mr. W. D. Braithwaite in the course of his speech said: "Commerce and politics are interwoven. Political security means commercial prosperity. Political chaos spells commercial ruin. This is true everywhere. It is a thousand times more true in India where our numercially small community carrries practically the whole of the commerce of the country. This association is naturally political because the minority require unity and require representation by an association which keeps in touch with current events and whose special care is to focus and guide their aspirations. I ask you in your business capacity not to be so suspicious of that word "political" to give us your assistance and support so that our policy may be wise and prudent."

After the adoption of the annual report offic-bearers were elected.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Right Revd. Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, presided at the annual meeting of the League of Mercy held yesterday evening at the Sanitary Institute in Princess Street, and among the many ladies present were:—Lady Heaton, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Moore Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Hepper, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Mackichan.

The proceedings opened with prayers, after which the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr read a lengthy report by Mrs. Orr, which was reviewed in these columns yesterday.

Major Hepper read the audited accounts for the year which he himself had audited.

The Workers' Reports were read by Mrs. E. M. Jackson and Mrs. Stanley Reed.

Mrs. Palmer having been called upon to give an address, referred at some length regarding the rescue work of the League and urged that one of the more important features of this work was to induce women and children to be housed in healthier moral surroundings. She urged, additionally that the women of Bombay could do a good deal for the League. She was glad to inform them that a bungalow at Nasik was given to the League free for one year, but she asked for furniture to furnish it such as tables, chairs etc., also perambulators.

The Chairman said that the work of the League was indispensable, but they should seek the blessing of God upon all the work. His Lordship added a few remarks and concluded the proceedings with a prayer and Benediction.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, gatefully acknowledge the receipt, through Major A. E. Walter I.M.S., Commandant of the St. John Ambulance War Hospial at Dehra Dun, of a sum of Rs. 2,000 which has been subscribed by all grades of European and Indian Employees of the Carriage and Wagon Department, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the endowment for one year of a bed in the War Hospital at Dehra.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SUB-DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

AMENDMENT FOR ENQUIRING COMMITTEE DEFEATED

JURY SYSTEM IN BELGIUM

At Wednesday's meeting, the debate on Dewan Bahadur Godbole's resolution about minute sub-division of agricultural lands was resumed. After a prolonged discussion, Mr. Paranjpye's amendment for appointing a committee of enquiry, with a view to ascertain public opinion was defeated.

Mr. Belvi then moved a resolution for revoking the Government Notification revoking the trial by jury system from the district of Belgaum, characterising the notification as a "masterpiece of bad arguments and incoherence." The resolution was lost 10 voting for and 26 against.

After Mr. Carmichael's resolution for ascertaining the water-power in the Presidency the Council adjourned till to-day.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding, when discussion was resumed on the following resolution moved by Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—"This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to consider the question of checking the minute sub-division of agricultural lands which is taking place in the Konkan and in the Patasthal lands of this Presidency and which is extending also to dry crop lands in Deccan and Gujarat."

Mr. G. K. Parekh said that the problem of uneconomic holdings was an old question; it had been considered very seriously by the officers of Government without arriving at any decision. These holdings were not of economic value, but they had sentimental value attached to them. The question might be considered from two points: one regarding the existing holdings, and another regarding the future holdings. With regard to the former there was considerable attachment on the part of the agriculturists for their land. He did not think that the course suggested by Mr. Godbole that all these small holdings should be sold to one man was a good one and it would create a great feeling among the agriculturists, and that should not be done. These people should not be deprived of their only means of living, and such a course would not appeal to any body. With regard to the holdings which would have to be divided in future, he thought these sub-divisions according to the laws of Parsis, Mahomedans and other communities would be smaller than those made under the Hindu laws. Another course suggested was that these small holdings should be made over to one person in the family, who could pay compensation to the owners of the land. That was a course which had not very much to recommend. If such a course was adopted the result would be to drive the other members of the family away as day labourers. That would not be advantageous to the country.

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED.

He did not think the resolution if carried and given effect to would be of any advantage to agriculturists, and he was afraid the remedy suggested by the hon. mover would be more harmful than the evil that existed. The resolution was opposed to the policy which had hitherto guided Government with reference to agriculturists. He did not doubt the existence of the evil but he asserted it could be remedied by measures other than the one suggested by the Hon. mover. The remedies the speaker suggested were these. They should make agriculture more intensive; steps must be taken to open out for a considerable portion of the population now depending entirely upon agriculture, other pursuits, such as cotton industry, cattle-breeding, dairy work etc.

MR. KAMAT'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Kamat supported the resolution which he said was of the highest importance. The evil described by Dewan Bahadur Godbole was prevalent in all the divisions of the Presidency and he knew of some minute sub divisions which were hardly the size of a billiard table. It was for the leaders of the people to join hands with Government in the matter and try to find a solution. It was partly a question of educating the people themselves. He quoted the recommendations made by Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture for the introduction of a legal machinery for a rational reconstruction of land and for the restriction of the division of plots to a certain size. It would be perfectly fair, he said, on the part of the people to bring about a change in their sentiments and traditions, so as to enable the Government to introduce the necessary legislation. It was for the Government to introduce legislation in accordance with the traditions of the country. If the measures so suggested by the Government were not of a violent or radical nature they would be accepted by the leaders of the people.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said he entirely agreed with Mr. Godbole. He did not think the Dewan Bahadur had underestimated the facts. The speaker regarded the question principally from the litigation point of view. They had at this moment an agricultural indebtedness of five millions, which might in a few years increase to ten millions or more, and they would realise thus how serious the problem was. The problem was not peculiar to Bombay but had occurred at various times in various countries and had been tackled in different ways. Mr. Kamat had referred to the problem as if it was a matter for the revenue officer to solve. But he (Mr. Curtis) might say that the revenue officer could do nothing in the matter. The problem arose out of human laws and sentiments deeply rooted in society. It was a matter more for a lawyer than a revenue officer to solve. It was a principle of Hindu law that the member of a Hindu family had a certain right of partition and they knew that when a mortgage decree was to be carried out the courts would not order the sale of the whole land but small bits of land. The whole trend of judicial decisions was in the direction of increasing the number of small plots, and however much the revenue officers might wish otherwise the last word must lie with the Courts. Considering the present state of public feeling it was impossible for Government to take any action which was likely to secure good results. It might be desirable to pass a law stopping drinking altogether or stop early marriages and many other evils of a social nature, but while it might be lawful to stop these evils it might not be expedient to do so. The same was the case here. Government could not very well accept the resolution. Let the social reformer have the way.

NOT A PRACTICABLE IDEA.

Mr. Khandalawala admitted the evil described by Dewan Bahadur Godbole but thought the remedies suggested by the Dewan Bahadur were not practicable. He was, however, of opinion that revenue officers could do something in the case of lands that lapsed by laying it down that no minute sub-division of these lands would be allowed by those to whom they were sold.

Mr. Bhurgri said in Sind they had a system of zamindari which was a different system from that which prevailed in the Deccan. But even in Sind the agriculturists were going down to the condition that was described by Mr. Godbole. The speaker thought nothing would be lost if the Government considered the proposal put forward by Mr. Godbole. He supported the resolution.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerawada said he supported the resolution. The present system of sub-divisions was due to their own laws. He thought it was impossible to remedy the evil without the co-operation of the agriculturists.

MR. PARANJPYE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R P. Paranjpye moved an amendment:—"That this Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to report on the question of minute sub-divisions of agricultural land in the various parts of the Presidency and to suggest the means for remedying the evils and stop its further spread.

Mr. Paranjpye said he did not think the public opinion had come to any definite conclusion in this matter, although there was a great deal of sympathy that the evil should be remedied. If the Government and the people went about it in the proper way they would get considerable support. He did not wish the Government to do anything which would make them unpopular, as it was a matter which concerned them more than the Government. He thought that the public opinion should be educated in that direction. He did not think any suitable remedies could be found except by appointing a committee. A committee like this would be able to go into the question very easily. They could easily and legitimately ask the Government that certain steps should be taken by which some gradual changes should be effected in the Hindu laws and customs.

Mr. Godbole accepted the amendment.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole withdrew his resolution in favour of the amendment moved by Mr. Pranjpye.

Mr. N. M. Samarth was against the amended resolution for, he said, he was no believer in these committees and this was not a subject on which the appointment of a Committee would be fruitful. The evil did require to be remedied, but as Mr. Curtis had pointed out it was for the lawyer and not the layman, who was so ignorant of legal points, to suggest a remedy. He thought that if it was left to Government they would come to some sort of solution. He did not believe a committee would be of any use and he would therefore vote against the amended resolution.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji supported the amended resolution. The latter did not think it was desirable to continue the present state of affairs on the ground of sentiment for in these matters he submitted the economic consideration must prevail.

Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas was in favour of the amended resolution.

MR. LAWRENCE'S EXPERIENCE OF CULTIVATION.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence said he had seen something of the conditions of occupancy in the Concan and he marvelled at the amount of industry that was put into the patch of land surrounding his cottage. It would be a great national disaster if the present state of things were abolished by legislature. Certain persons were desirous of driving these people from their land and make them work as labourers. He did not think it would be advantageous, to the Government. Mr. Godbole had no place for these people in his social economy, but there was no doubt that room must be found for these people. In recent years in England both parties had thought it politic that the greatest facilities should be given for the transfer and partition of land. There had been a good deal of legislation in Russia regarding communal distribution of land. He thought the best course was for them to collect information from other countries and publish it, and then consider what was the best thing to do.

CONTINUAL SUB-DIVISION—A SERIOUS EVIL.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the question was not whether the peasant proprietors should cease to exist as a class and their place taken by large landholders but whether any sub-division of the minimum area was desirable. He did not think there was any difference of opinion as to the desirability of fixing the sub division at a certain minimum which would give a decent income essential not only to the maintenance of the family but also to the welfare of the Presidency. Some measure was necessary to arrange that the sub-division should not go beyond a certain minimum, for this continual subdivision was a serious evil which called for a remedy. It was because there was a serious difficulty to be contended with in finding a remedy that Mr. Paranjpye had suggested the appointment of a committee which would consider the whole question and attempt to find a remedy for this very complicated question. He thought Mr. Lawrence's speech furnished an additional reason for the appointment of a Committee. If they had not got full details as to the land legislation and its effects in other countries he submitted they had sufficient information on which the Committee could proceed to try to find a remedy.

Mr. Carmichael said Mr. Lawrence had made a strong point that it would be well to study what had been done in other countries. They ought not to take any action in this country while the people were doing very well with the cultivation and there was no sign at all that the cultivation had suffered. The question was one which should be studied before appointing any Committee. Mr. Lawrence had told them that they had not simply to look to the sub-divisions, but they must take into consideration how the cultivation is carried on. Much of the cultivation was being carried on in partnership. Not a word had been said with regard to the question as to how small holdings are combined with larger holdings. That process had been going on, and it was an important process. The condition of our peasantry was as good if not better than that of the peasantry in other parts of India, and they were very good cultivators. He did not think that the sub-divisions was doing any harm. The cultivation might be entrusted to one or the other member of the family. The proper method to be adopted was that suggested by Mr Curtis, that public opinion should be educated in the matter, before Government attempted to intervene in any way.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole said some of the land was actually going out of cultivation on account of the minute sub-division. It was not a right position for a Government to take up and say that they would not move in the matter and that the agriculturists should come forward.

The amended resolution, moved by Mr. Paranjpye, was then put to the vote and defeated, 16 members voting in favour of and 25 against it.

H. E. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President said, he thought the hon. members would agree that they had an extremely comprehensive and a very interesting debate on the very important subject of agriculture, and that they had come to a common agreement on one point that there was a bad economic state of things which had come into existence in this country owing to the partition and sub-division of agricultural land amongst families. And, again, they had come to this conclusion that this partition was mainly due to a custom of the country to which the countrymen attached the greatest sentimental value and which it would be extremely difficult to remove or alter in any form or shape. He had listened very carefully during the whole of the debate to the speeches of the honourable members and had hoped to get some suggestion of a constructive character for the Government to act upon. But he was bound to say that with the exception of his honourable friend Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, who had the courage of his opinion and who urged that the Government should go in for a revolutionary sort of amendment in the Law of Partition most of the members had skirted round with extreme caution, so that the Government had found it very difficult to deal in a drastic manner with a question of such extreme importance to the agricultural interests of the country. Mr. Parekh had made a suggestion that the best solution of the problem was a more intensive cultivation of the land, but he could not bring himself to think that a more intensive cultivation could prevent a further sub-division of land. His honourable friend Mr. Ramji was the only member who suggested to the Government to take the bull by the horns and make a drastic change in the law. He thinks the Hon. Mr. Pranjpye has hit the nail on the head, but the honourable members must agree when they come to bedrock principles. It did not do a bit of good to form a committee on this particular matter when they know that it was not possible to alter the Law of Partition. That was the main point. He wanted further to make it clear that Mr. Pranjpye was right when he said that the first thing they had they had got to do before they take further steps was to create public opinion in the matter. My hon. friend Mr. Godbole gave many heart-rending instances of this very unsatisfactory partitioning of land, but he rather thought that at the very honest and the worst instance he gave was of his own family. He suggested to him that if he wanted to practise what he preached he should begin with his own family and create a public opinion in his own family which would set an example right through the Presidency in regard to a matter on which he had expressed himself so strongly. His hon. friend suggested that Government was neglecting its duty entirely. Might he suggest to him that he should be quite sure that he was doing his? And let me tell him that if he and other gentlemen like him were to set an example through the Presidency in this matter and show to the Government that there was really a sincere desire among the influential people who are trying to set an example and to create an opinion for an alteration in the Partition Law, Government would be most ready to consider it. But he thought the Council will agree that it was really not worth while to form a committee to consider one thing and one thing alone, which most hon. members thought was at this particular juncture a very unwise thing for Government to do.

The resolution was then put to the vote and lost.

JURY SYSTEM IN BELGAUM.

Mr. D. V. Belvi moved the following resolution:—"This Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Notification No. 7087 (Judicial Department), dated 19th October 1915, may graciously be revoked so far as it excludes any offences or attempts to commit, or abetment of any offences cognizable by a Sessions Court from the jurisdiction of jurors in the Belgaum District."

Mr. Belvi characterised the notification as a masterpiece of bad arguments and incoherence. The notification took away from the people of Belgaum a privilege which they had enjoyed for over 30 years. He entered a respectful but emphatic protest against the action taken by the Government. There was no justification for taking away valuable privilege, which could only be done if the right was flagrantly abused. There was nothing to show a flagrant abuse of the right in Belgaum, where the jurors were not worse or less competent than those in other towns in the Presidency.

Messrs. S. B. Upasani and G. K. Parekh supported the resolution. Mr. G. K. Sathe said the Press Note was not consistent with facts. If jurors were unable to understand English the addresses of pleaders should be translated to them.

A QUESTION OF CURTAILMENT OF POWERS.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, the Advocate-General, was of opinion that the matter should be considered on broad and general grounds. If the gallant Colonel had his way he would have disposed of the matter by laying it on his table and operating upon it without remorse or delay. But that was not the method of approaching the subject. The jury system was there and he (the speaker) took it that it was going to stay for some time to come. It could not be called a serious source of grievance that the public were not informed of the reasons which actuated Government to issue the notification. They must admit that Government would not have moved in the direction without weighty reasons, and he believed the people of Belgaum must be perfectly aware of the reasons. The statements made in the notification remained unchallenged.. There was no question of the success or failure of the principle of the jury system.. It was only a question of the curtailment of certain powers under certain circumstances known to the public of Belgaum. There was no attack on the jury system at all in curtailing the operation of the system, for substantial reasons.

INCREASE IN VIOLENT CRIMES.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence was against the resolution. He said that before the introduction of the system of jury in the district the number of persons, accused of violent crimes, was 63 a year, which in recent years had increased to 200 a year.

Mr. N. M. Samarth said sufficiently convincing reasons had not been given in the notification. He thought Government would have done better to consult public opinion and take the public into their confidence than spring the notification upon them, and take such a drastic action.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed thought the explanation given by Mr. Lawrence was convincing.

EDUCATIVE AND POLITICAL VALUE OF THE SYSTEM.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal, opposing the resolution, said Government recognised the educative as well as the political value of the system of trial by jury and the advantage of familiarising the public with the administration of justice. He asserted that the action of Government had not deprived the public of Belgaum of the right of trial by jury. Government had taken care to see that in any action which they took the educative and political value of the system of trial by jury was not impaired in any way. The public would continue to get that value just as they did before. The right of trial by jury was still there. Only it would no be exercised in cases of murders, forgeries and allied offences. The action of Government did not weaken the system in the slightest degree so far as its educative and political value was concerned. There was no ground for any misapprehension on the subject. The action had been taken on solid ad substantial grounds.

COLONEL JACKSON'S IGNORANCE.

Mr. Belvi said he had brought the resolution with the purest of motives. No case had been made out for the notification. He thought Colonel Jackson, who was an excellent doctor but who knew not the head or tail of the system of trial by jury, should not have meddled with the subject.

The resolution was lost, 10 members voting in favour of and 26 against it.

WATER POWER IN THE PRESIDENCY

Mr. Carmichael on behalf of the Government accepted the following resolution standing in the name of Dewan Bahadur Godbole:—"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council should consider the desirability of (1st) publishing results of all investigations on Government records regarding water power available in the Bombay Presidency, and (2nd) making further investigations regarding such water power where further investigations are needed and are likely to lead to useful results."

The resolution was carried.

MORE SCOPE FOR HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

Mr. Chaubal accepted the following altered resolution standing in the name of Mr. Paranjpye:—"That this Council requests that Government may be pleased to consider whether the time has not now come when a reference might with advantage be made to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court in Bombay, with a view to a change being effected in the rules and forms of the High Court, whereby High Court pleaders may be enabled to appear and plead in matters of ordinary jurisdiction, civil or criminal, or in any matter of appeal from any case of ordinary civil jurisdiction, from which they are at present debarred by rule 40 of the rules and regulations of the Bombay High Court."

The resolution was carried.

The Council at this stage adjourned till to-day.

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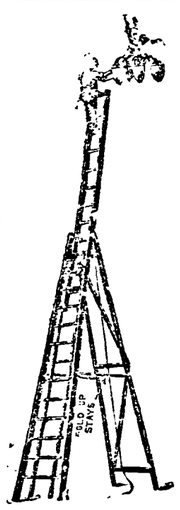
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